JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,938—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SORRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4895	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st May, 1900.
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	15th July, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th May 1900

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

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CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th May, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd May.

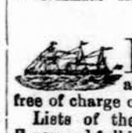
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

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Complete in every respect.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Ordinary Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	44 8	24 8	40 0	22 0
POMARD	24 8	14 8	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	22 4	12 4	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	29 0	15 12	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0

	Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Pints. Cash Rates. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

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WITHOUT PAPER.

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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

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MANDALAY.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 7
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

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OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
FRIDAY, 18TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
SATURDAY, 19TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
DOOR OPEN, AT 8-30 P.M.

A GRAND PROGRAMME of 35 PICTURES will be EXHIBITED.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

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Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer City and Guilds of London Institute.

A CONCERT,

Will be given at the
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17TH INST.,
AT 9 P.M.

Front Seats, One Rupee. Back Seats, Eight Annas.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1900, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21A, Esplanade Road, on and after, FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1900, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Share-holders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th day of May, 1900, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1900.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 263-8971 OF 1899.

ASPANDIAR KAIKHUSRU IRANI, and SHERIAR KAIKHUSRU IRANI, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Sopari Baug, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
VITHALDAS KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Hemraj Harji, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 7th day of September, 1899, it was ordered interalia that the Defendants should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,179-14-8 for damages and the sum of Rs. 84-9-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs. 1,264-7-8.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 15th day of February 1900 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land situate at DeLisle Road in the City of Bombay, admeasuring about 1,662 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 725, 734 and 733 and New No. 12,717, and New Survey No. 1A-2653 and bounded on the West by the DeLisle Road, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Sitturam Luxumon Coombar, and on the South by the property of Aspandiar and Sheriar Kaikhusru Irani.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1900, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of this writ.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

A charge of Rs. 12,000 and interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem from the 28th July, 1898, given as Collateral Security for the repayment of Rs. 12,000 advanced by one Himatram Nurbheram, now deceased to the said, Vithaldas Khetsey on the mortgage of his the said Vithaldas Khetsey's property at Byculla, dated the 28th July, 1898, which charge has been declared valid and binding on the said lands and premises by a decree of the High Court in Suit. No. 556 of 1899, and dated the 19th day of April, 1900, in favour of the executors of the said Himatram Nurbheram.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest there in.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid fouthwith, when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cafi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th May, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 330, 361, 332, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 362, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13387, 13376, 13377, 13378, 13379, 13380, and 13382, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos, 2311 (a) 2313, 2314, 2316, 2317, 2318 2319, 2320, 2321, (1) 2321 (2) 2321 (3) 2321, (4) 2322 (1) 2-22, (2) 2323, 2324, 2325, 2327, and 2328, and street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, C/39 and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Higelow, Gulaochand and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT PROMENADE CONCERT
THE BANDSTAND,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17TH inst., AT 9 P.M., in aid of the CHOIR FUNDS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

PROGRAMME.

1 Overture ..... Oberon.....Weber.
Band NORFOLK REGIMENT.
2 Song Comic.....Kicklebury Brown .....C. Grain.
Mr. H. BOLDERSON.
3 Song .....Valse Rondo .....Johann Strauss
Madame SCHULTZ.
4 Song .....I Fear no Foe .....Pinsuti.
Mr. N. MEDLEY.
5 Cornet Solo ...Romance .....Owen.
MUSICIAN CHOWN AND BAND.
6 Song, Comic ...Let go the Anchor Boys .. ..
COMMANDER BAUGH.

INTERVAL.

During which the Band will play the "Doctrinen. Valse by Strauss.

7 Band .....Ave Maria .....Schubert.
8 Song .....The Polka and the Choir Boy...C. Grain.
Mr. H. BOLDERSON.
9 Song .....Oh How Delightful .....Molloy.
Mrs. MICHEAL.
10 Violin Solo .....Scene de Ballet .....De Beriot.
Mr. HENRY'S ASTELL.
11 Song .....The Admiral's Broom .....Bevan.
Mr. JULIAN FIDO.
12 Song Comic ..The Recruiting Sergeant .....Dan Leno.
COMMANDER BAUGH.

Accompanist, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster, Mr. G. B. BARTLETT.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

First Seats, Rs. 2. Admission, Re. 1.

Parties of four or more can engage tables on applying to SOUNDY & Co., before the 17th instant.

COFFEE, ICE CREAMS.
BEST WINES AND SPIRITS
BY
BORRI & CO.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10 11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry.
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.,) and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.
SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY!—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUR BELGRAVE DINNER SET for 6 persons, 39 pieces, peacock colour, is now offered for Rs. 12-14 only. Such cheap price was never known in India before.—SHROFF BROS.

WHANGHUI CANES, Etc.—Smart Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding Canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

MEMBERSHIP of BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. Robin's household Furniture, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Machine Depot, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE.—A new pair of AGER'S STANDARD TELEGRAM CODE of 100,000 words. No reasonable offer refused. Apply No. "101," care of this Office.

TO LET.—In GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, Waudby Road, one suite of Rooms East End, second floor, Rent Rs. 130, and two middle suites of Rooms on the ground floor, Rent Rs. 80 each. Apply to Mr. BILIMORIA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.—Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgam.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 15; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholerol are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Ghut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing ovviers. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commisston Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be given on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P.M., by Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchant's Association and other Piece Goods Dealers in the ASSOCIATION HALL (Mr. Mooljl Jaitha's Cloth Market), to SIR GEORGE COTTON, Kt., on his retirement from India.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on June 5th, 6th and 7th. On the First date Ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

THE EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING will be held in the Elphinstone High School, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. (Bombay Time).

Candidates must provide all their writing materials. Specimens of the writing paper which must be used in the Examination may be seen on the School Notice Board.

A. G. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Principal, Elphinstone High School.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

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HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.

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HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound, in cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer

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WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured from the 1st day of May, 1900.

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APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowerv May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthnr J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hard to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

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A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	75
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank.	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	429 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	18 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil 20
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 nom. 12 1-2
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct. 1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2 185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil 35
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2. 38
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	,000	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5. 375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct. 1,0 9
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50 1,710
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.3. 450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.2. 650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct. 1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25 540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10 370
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2. 380
Currumbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60 670
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30 315
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20 235
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 315
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil 250
Hindustan	4875	1,000	1,000	Nil 250
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40 67
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50 530
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30 350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30 1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	Nil 200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 3. 350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50 400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25 495
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs20 220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5 130xd
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd 125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	58,430	1,000	1,000	2. 300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs35 70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	21,000	250	250	65 500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20 400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs32 57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5 175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30 20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30 600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100 2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil 75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct. ...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	c vd 60 1790
Mchanlal & Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs15 ...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5 47½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45 1425
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	1,000	250	250	dvdRs15 200
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil ...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil pa 32
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20 16
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil 10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50 575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30 5.0
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil 780
Sassoon Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil 500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20 490
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75 1e25
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30 333
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil 85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½ 240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	Rs. 15 150
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15 185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½ 535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2. 295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20 25
Venishunker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40 410xd
Victoria Mills.	350	1,000	1,000	Nil 2
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50 260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2400	50	all	dvdR-
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	at

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	205
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pile Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Do. New Issue.	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,525
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,060
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	7.
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Deccan Paper Mills	000	500	500	5.	750
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	292	500	50	...	55
John Roberts & Co	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	364
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	148
NapierFoundry	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	0	...	60
Phillips & Co. Ld.	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Soundy & Co	6,000	000	100	25	495
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	24xd
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		5	1020
Telephone Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 0-25m., 1-20a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-11a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Address to Sir George Cotton, Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market, 4-30 p.m.
Moonlight Promenade Concert, Bandstand, 9 p.m.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Projecting Kinetoscope and Phonograph, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

REPORTED THEFT.—Chotamal Rambhagat, a broker, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday morning, while he was away from his house, at 2nd Bhoiwada, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 2,333 were removed from a box in his room.

KATHIAWAR REFUGEES.—Yesterday, another batch of 433 Kathiawar emigrants, including men, women, and children, was brought down from Thana in charge of Mr. J. Marjoribanks, special relief officer, and sent to Jafarabad, Veraval and Mowa by the steamships "Bahaduri" and "Ponani."

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bhans Mitha, a coachman in the service of a Hindu merchant, was charged with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that, on Tuesday night, an old Hindu woman, named Bhagoobai, was walking along the Grant Road, when the accused came driving his master's carriage at a furious pace, and knocked her down, causing injuries to her chest and legs. He then drove away, but was soon overtaken by some townspeople, who ran after the carriage. The old woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

MOONLIGHT CONCERT.—In our advertisement columns of to-day there is a detailed announcement of the moonlight concert, which takes place at the Bandstand to-night. There are some excellent items on the programme which should induce a large number of people to come out in the cool of the evening. Seating accommodation will be provided for those who wish. Refreshments of all kinds will be on the ground catered by Messrs. Borri and Co. The full band of the Norfolk Regiment will play during the evening, and the concert will be given upon a fine stage which has been kindly lent for the purpose. The enclosure will be open at 8-30 p.m. and the performance will commence as near nine as possible.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gangadas Narotumdas appeared to answer charges of cheating and misappropriation in respect of two gold bangles, weighing four tolas, and Rs. 125 in cash, preferred against him by one Nanabhoy Motiram. Mr. Mone, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence for the prosecution having been recorded, the magistrate held that the evidence given by the complainant was quite different from the statements he had made when applying for a warrant of arrest. Besides, his witnesses appeared to be suborned. The accused was discharged, and the complainant was ordered to pay him Rs. 50 as compensation.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan charged Yenkatswami Narsinghu, a Madrasi cook, with the theft of a gold watch and chain, belonging to Mr. William Reynolds, his master. On Monday afternoon, the complainant, who is a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was sitting on the verandah of his house, when he heard the rattling of keys. He immediately went into the room and saw the accused looking about in a suspicious manner. He ordered the cook to leave the room, and asked his wife to see if anything was missing from there. She found that a gold watch and chain had been removed from a drawer. The accused was then handed over to the police, and subsequently he produced the stolen property, which he had concealed inside his pillow-case. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE.—We regret to announce the death of Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, J. P., late Assistant Registrar and Librarian of the Bombay University, which took place yesterday morning, at his house, at Loharchal, in his 65th year. He was one of the favourite pupils of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Nesbit and Dr. Murray Mitchell, and during the time of Sir Alexander Grant, he was appointed Assistant Registrar and Librarian of the Bombay University, which post he conducted ably for twenty-five years. He retired after earning good service pension in 1888. He was of a very amiable and genial disposition, and evinced unvarying interest in the well-being of the Daivadnya community, to which he belonged. In 1870 Government conferred on him the title of Rao Saheb for his meritorious services. He translated in Marathi H. M's Travels to the Highlands, styling it "Queen's Book," which work was much appreciated by the public.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Bhownugger correspondent writes:—At about 3 p. m., on Sunday last, clouds came sailing onwards from south-west and a perfect hurricane blew, followed by a heavy down-pour which was accompanied with thunder and lightning. About two inches of rain were measured at Bhownugger during two hours. The storm was so furious that several trees and telegraph posts were blown down and several houses unroofed. The following is the register of the rainfall:—Ghadechi, 1 in. 55 cents; Sihore, 62 cents; Songad, 67 cents; Botad, 1 in. 9 cents; Dhola, 27 cents; Ranpur, 2 in. 30 cents; and Wadhwan, 25 cents. The rain was general and was distributed over almost the whole of Kathiawar.—A country craft containing hides and bones of the value of about three thousand rupees foundered in the Bhownugger harbour.—Seven thousand famine-stricken people are daily fed at Dhoraji by Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy, a Government contractor.—Cholera is raging in Bhownuger. On Friday last the total mortality was 72. On Monday the total mortality was 79 up to 9 p. m. 45 deaths by cholera only.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Inspector Murray charged Ramchandra Rashunath, policeman No. 740 L., with extorting money from one Ragha Rama Raju. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was orderly to Captain Oldfield, who went from Bombay to Satara on 17th April. On the evening of that day while he was taking to the Victoria Terminus Station the Captain's kit and luggage in a cart the light in the cart went out at the Wellington Fountain. He attempted to re-light the lamp two or three times, but failed. The accused then came up and told complainant that he would not allow the cart to proceed without a light. After some altercation accused demanded one rupee and complainant being pressed for time complied with the demand. The cart was then allowed to proceed on its way. Information was subsequently given to the police, and the accused was arrested. The accused denied having received money from complainant. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE "OFFICIUM DEFUNCTORUM" CEREMONY AT DAMAUN.—The Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar in the Fort St. Jeronimo, at Lower Damaun, was crowded on the evening of Monday and on the morning of Tuesday, the occasion being the celebration of high masses and the ceremony of "officium defunctorum" at the instance of the brothers Mr. Aurliano de Cunha, the Crown Advocate of the Nagar Haveli Court, Mr. Innocencio da Cunha and Dr. Claudiano da Cunha, in respect of the deaths of their mother Donna Joaquina A. Moniz Cunha and brother Graciano Joze da Cunha, Advocate of the Portuguese India Courts, which happened respectively on the 8th and 10th April, 1899. Among the persons present to mark their respect to the memory of the deceased, who belonged to a very respectable and ancient family of Damaun, were noticed the Acting Governor Major Roncon, Judge Moniz, the Christian members of the Corporation, the court and military officials and all the clergymen and principal Christians of Upper and Lower Damaun. On the evening of the 14th, the Rev. Father Prior officiated at the "officium defunctorum" ceremony and psalms were sung accompanied by melodious music. On the 15th "Exequias" were begun punctually at 6 a. m., and after the termination of which High Mass was performed followed by the "officium defunctorum" ceremony, after which a second mass was performed by Rev. Father Ezekiel. Each of the visitors was then presented with two most exquisite cards specially prepared at Paris by Busasc-Lebel Massin, of 29, Rue St. Sulpico, Paris, containing on one side respectively the miniature photos of the deceased, their names and the dates of their birth and death, and on the other side, handsome scriptural designs and quotations.

LAFAYETTE is to have a statue in New York and Washington and one in Paris. The statue of Washington is to be the gift of American women to the French people, and Mrs. McKinley has been at the head of the movement. Preparations for the erection of the statue have already been begun. It will stand on the Place d'Jena, at the angle of the Avenue d'Jena and the Avenue du Trocadero, in front of the Guimet Museum. The statue will be about 22 feet high. Washington is on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand; he is supposed to be invoking the aid of Providence at the moment when he assumed the command of the army at Cambridge. It is the work of two American sculptors, Mr. Daniel C. French and Mr. Edward Potter.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE ON SOCIAL REFORM.

IN presiding over the Provincial Social Reform Conference at Satara, on Sunday, Mr. Justice Ranade said:—Gentlemen,—The idea of holding periodical gatherings in each Presidency for the discussion of provincial matters of public interest is a legitimate offshoot of the great national gatherings which have now become an institution of the land. This year these gatherings have been held in all the three Presidencies, and it is obvious that this success indicates a healthy growth of public sentiment. In the Madras Presidency, the political gatherings in that Province have always been accompanied by the friends of social reform utilizing the occasion, on the analogy of the great national gatherings of the Congress and the Conference to meet together, for the discussion of social subjects, and though hitherto in the political conferences held in this Presidency, it has not been found possible to follow this example, it is a matter of great satisfaction to find that our Satara friends have realized the necessity of supplementing the work of the political conference by inviting the friends of social reform to come together, and take stock of our gains and losses in the social sphere of our activities. Owing to the circumstances under which this work had to be undertaken at Satara we have had to content ourselves with a very brief programme, but it is to be hoped that the seed sown to-day will bear a rich fruit hereafter.

ADVANTAGE OF SUCH GATHERINGS.

I know there are those among us who see no advantage in holding local or national gatherings of this sort for the consideration of social topics. There are others who think that though such gatherings may have their uses, they should not be joined together in place and time with the political meeting, as they only serve to detract the attention of the workers, and lead to no practical results. It may be of use to attempt a brief reply to both these objections.

As regards the first difficulty, it seems to me to arise from a confusion of ideas, which is very prejudicial to the right appreciation of our duties, both in the political and social sphere. The underlying assumption is that in politics, our duties consist chiefly in stating our wants and grievances to strangers who have been placed by Providence in command over us, and who are ill-informed about our real condition. Politics in this sense means simply formulating claims for gifts or favours which require no other action on our part. While in the social sphere, our duties lie more exclusively with the regulation of our own actions, in which outside help is not needed for guidance or control. As I understand it this distinction between the two spheres of our activities is based on a radical mistake. The integrity of any human being cannot be broken up into separate spheres of activities of the sort contemplated by those who raise this objection. For the sake of convenience, you may say that the rose has its beauty and its fragrance, but you can no more separate the fragrance from the beauty, and any attempt to do it can only end in the destruction of both. What is true of the individual, is true of the collections of individuals, whom we may call by any name, tribe, class, or community. These communities are organizations, and you can no more separate their activities, except provisionally, and for the time. Every little village in our land, however poor it may be, has its temple, and its "chowdi," its resting place, and watering place, and every town or city must have its township or civic life made up of interests which are not wholly political, nor exclusively social, or religious, or commercial. The shops and the bazars, the temples and the theatres, the schools and the hospitals, the courts and the barracks, the young and the old, the men and the women, the poor and the rich—it is this variety and concourse which constitute the interest of village, town and city life. Some may rule, others obey; some may advise, others follow; but the distinction is only provisional, and not in the nature of things. You cannot even build a house of your own where you do not keep a place for strangers, or the way-farer. You have to provide for the God's place of worship, a place where the thirsty, hungry and the sick have to be cared, and there is no man so poor and so selfish that he does not share in all these varied interests and recognize their claims. Each concern has to be attended to in its own time, and in its own way, but it is the whole collection which makes it a human interest. What is true in our private concerns is equally true of our public life. Politics is not merely petitioning and memorializing for gifts and favours. Gifts and favours are of no value unless we have deserved the concessions by our own elavation and our own struggles. "You shall live by the sweat of your brow" is not the curse pronounced on man, but the very condition, his existence and growth. Whether in the political, or social, or religious, or commercial, or manufacturing or esthetical spheres, in literature, in science, in art, in war, in peace, it is the individual and collective man who has to develope his powers by his own exertions in conquering the difficulties in his way. If he is down for the time, he has to get up with the whole of his strength, physical, moral and intellectual, and you may as well suppose that he can develope one of these elements of strength and neglect the others, or try to separate the light from the heat of the sun or the beauty and fragrance from the rose. You cannot have a good social system when you find yourself low in the scale of political rights, nor can you be fit to exercise political rights and privileges unless your social system is based on reason and justice. You cannot have a good economical system when your social arrangements are imperfect. If your religious ideals are low, and grovelling, you cannot succeed in social, economical or political spheres. This inter-dependence is not an accident, but is the law of our nature. Like the members of our body, you cannot have strength in the hands and the feet if your internal organs are in disorder; what applies to the human body holds good of the collective humanity, we call the society, or state. It is a mistaken view which divorces considerations, political from social and economical, and no man can be said to realize his duty in one aspect who neglects his duties in the other directions.

THE FAMINE CRISIS.

As an example, the present crisis of the famine may well be considered. If our social arrangements were as perfect as they might be made, half the terrors of famine would vanish, and the political problem would be much simplified. There is no question which is *purely* political any more than social, or economical, or even religious; and they make a fatal mistake who suppose that these are separate departments in our composite nature. The same forethought, the same resolution, the same historical spirit, the same comparative scrutiny and the same strenuous endeavours are needed, in all the spheres of our activity and, therefore, it will not do for us to say that in politics, our duties are clear, but not so in other spheres. The whole man has to be developed and perfected for his own advantage and the Glory of God, and it is only a conception like this which can strengthen our efforts, and crown them with real success. It is on this account that when we take stock of our wants, our mind must be open on all sides; the eyes must see and the ears hear, the hands move, and the feet support. This can only be done by our devoting attention to all claims. Owing to our difficulties of every-day life of toil and sorrow, we cannot always find time for all things. When we therefore meet for one purpose, of taking thought of our political condition, that is just the time when we have the spirit of unselfish devotion, stirred up in us to approach our internal man in its most tender moments, and there is an obvious convenience in seeking to utilize the advantages of time, place, company, and the enthusiasm which springs from association with equals, and you will thus see why the Congress and Conference gatherings have been joined together. If I had the choice, we should long since have added other spheres of work so as to make the national gathering really national in name and aims. The claims of some kind of work might be more absorbing than those of others, but each must have its time and place and proportional attention devoted to it, and I am glad to see that these considerations have weighed with our friends in inviting us to this gathering at Satara on the present occasion. But it may be said that our social fabric is not the work of human hands like the political institutions under which we live, and that in regard to these social customs, the law has been laid down from time immemorial, and we have only to follow it, and it is not for us to attempt changes to suit our exigencies. This is another of those misconceptions for which there seems to be no excuse except a false pride, which makes us cherish dangerous delusions. As a matter of fact, the social arrangements at present are admittedly not those for which we can plead the sanction of the great law-givers whose names we revere in lip worship, but whose behests we disobey at every step. Most of the customs which we now profess to follow run counter to the practices observed in the old times when the institutes were written. The dependent status of women, the customary limits of the age of marriage, the prohibition of marriage to widows in the higher castes, the exclusive confinement of marriage to one's own division of the sub-castes into which the country has been split up, the ignorance and seclusion of women, the appropriation of particular castes to particular professions, the prohibition to foreign travel, the inequalities made by the license enjoyed by men and the abstentions enforced on women, the jealous isolation in matters of social intercourse as regards food, and even touch, indiscriminate charity to certain castes, for all these, and many more alienations from the old standards, you cannot hold the old law given responsible. They are the work of human hands, concessions made to weakness, abuses substituted for the old healthier regulations. They were advisedly made by men whose names are not known to our ancient history. They are interpellation made to bolster-up the changes introduced about the times when the country had already gone from bad to worse. They were innovations for which no sanction can be pleaded. It may be, they were made with the best intentions. Admittedly they have failed to carry out these good intentions, if any, then entertained; and in seeking to upset them, and restore the more healthy ideals, they superseded. The reformers of the present day are certainly not open to the charge that they are handling roughly with time-honoured institutions. It is rather for the reformers to take their stand as defenders of these ancient ordinances, and denounce those who have set God's law at defiance to suit their own purposes.

THE INVITABILITY OF REFORM.

But even if this were otherwise, and even if it could be shown by a long special pleading that the changes made are, to some extent, proper deductions from the old texts, it is quite plain that no lapse of time can bar the way of reform where such is needed by the exigencies of our present difficulties. Above all mere ordinances and institutes, stands the law eternal, of justice and equality, of pity and compassion, the suggestions of the conscience within and of nature without us. We can no more resist the stream of these influences as working for righteousness than we can roll back the tide. All real prudence would dictate that we should take full measure of these influences and decide how far we must accomodate ourselves to the inevitable. All classes of society reformers and anti-reformers alike, unconsciously admit the force of these considerations. The only difference between the two consists in the fact that while the latter yield unconsciously and under pressure, the former seek to use conscious effort to accomplish the same purpose; and between the two, the victory must be for those who do not wish to drift, but wish to be guided by the admonitions of their inward monitor, and the lessons of past history. People will visit England, whether their elders like it or not; and the force of circumstances will prevail. The education of women will similarly be encouraged as each year rolls on. The limits of age for marriage will be raised. Intermarriage restrictions

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 15-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London.....27 9-16 ,,
Do New York.....60 1-4 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 18—1-2
Do New York.....4 88 1-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.
Do Short London Bills, 3 5-8 per cent.—1-4
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 5-8 per cent.—1-4
Amount paid into the Bank of England £475,000.

COUNCILS.—At the public sales in London to-day for Rs. 3,500,000 Bills were allotted at ls. 3 31-32d. Transfers at ls. 4 1-32d. Tenders in Bills received 25 per cent. Transfers in full. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 lacs. The amount to be tendered for next week is reduced by 5 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady, with one Bank offering to sell demand at ls. 4d. for the mail, at which however there was a very small demand. Credits would have come out at ls. 4 3-16d. for ready or near delivery, but Banks wanted ls. 4 7-32d. so few, if any, were placed. In spite of discounts at Home, long and short, having declined 3 8ths per cent. from 4 per cent. to 3 5-8 per cent. respectively, and over half a million of money paid into the Bank of England, Banks do not seem at all inclined to place much faith in the decline at the moment, and consequently are very reluctant to lower their buying rate, preferring apparently, to wait and see how Councils go, and whether the Bank of England's rate of interest is lowered as well as discounts.

Bank Telegraphic	ls. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	ls. 4d. to ls. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	ls. 4 7-32d.
3 ,, Francs	1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong ,,	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan ,,	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On advice from London, that the rate there was unchanged and with Consols up 1-4 per cent. the market opened quiet but steady, at Rs. 95 7-8, at which a small business was done, closing quiet at Rs. 95 3-4 with sellers at the rate.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following quotations are given with little doing.

Central India S. and W. Co.		Rs.	1,740
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.		,,	425
Lukmidass S. and W. Co		,,	600
Manockji Petit	do.	,,	1,790
Ripon Mills	do.	,,	780
Sun Mills	do.	,,	150

FREIGHTS.—The market is flat to-day with nothing to report.

COALS.—This market is in pretty much the same state as freights, small re-sales of Jardines having been placed at Rs. 15-4 for May, and Rs. 15 for June. A small lot of same coal is reported sold at Rs. 14, July to December.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market is quiet but steady with prices unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet at Rs. 37-8.

LINSEED is in fair demand at yesterday's rates say, Rs. 9-11 for bold grain and Rs. 9-9 for small with a good demand, but the feeling is quieter all the same, owing in a measure to a reported decline of 6d. in the Home rates from the top. 56s. to 55s. 6d., the tone of the market being set down as firmer all the same.

RAPESEED is easier and prices are quoted 1 anna lower at Rs. 7-5-0 for Brown Cownpore, and Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED is also easier, with prices quoted 1 anna lower or say, Rs. 8-7-0.

London quotes Brown Rapeseed 43s. 9d., May-June, Hamberg, business done, firm.

LINSEED.—55s. 6d. May-June, Antwerp, business done, firm.

COTTON.—With prices declining day by day both in Liverpool and New York it is hardly to be wondered at that our local market is very dull, and sellers more willing to meet the few buyers that now and then come on the market than they were previously, for the demand from both shippers and mills is meagre in the extreme. Speculators are trying to keep up rates for F. G. Bengals for May, the quotation being Rs. 218. In new crops there is very little doing and the market is quiet. F. G. Bengals for January 1901 Rs. 175 to Rs. 177 and Good Broach for March Rs. 205-207.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales, sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 11 10-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed, steady. Bengals Fine, 4 21-32d. Fully Good 4 20-32d., Good 4 16-32d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·13	5·12	5·1	4·24	4·29
——	—1-64	+1-32	——	+1 32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	7,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	,,
Do Continent	14,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 13-16	unchgd.
Futures, month of August	9·07—5	
Do. do of December	7·80—4	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Broach	100
Compta and Dharwar	3,920
Westerns	172
Bengals	295
Persian	224
Egyptian	365
Total...	5,934

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into B'bay:—

Wheat	10,234
Linseed	6,094
Rapeseed	6,389
Gingelly Seed	480
Poppy Seed	8,123
Groundnuts	43
Castor Seed	2,214
Rice	144,502
Myrabollams	3,719

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	4	50 p.m.	22	17
Teheran	16	1	59 p.m.	0	56
Suez	16	3	0 p.m.	0	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th May, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	45	0	6
,, Karachi	0	14	0	1
,, Madras	5	41	0	10

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April, 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	24,000	50	27,550
Or per mile of Railway	31	210	...	241
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	54,032	4,67,534	1,985	5,23,551
Total for 16 weeks	57,532	4,91,534	2,035	5,51,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,536	28,586	35	31,157
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	203	..	221
Total to corresponding date do.	48,564	3,75,663	2,161	4,26,388

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 3,607
Increase to date.....,, 1,24,713

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,056	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,541	48,546	3,995	...	56,873	...
Parcels, &c.	2,07,480	1,15,505	91,975	...	14,44,284	...
Goods						
Other earnings	9,537	18,489	..	8,952	...	42,679
Total for week	2,69,558	1,82,540	87,018	...	...	...
Aggregate	42,26,481	27,68,203	...	...	14,58,478	...

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROMHEAD—May 7, at Dehra Dun, N-W P, the wife of Lieutenant E G Bromhead, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a son.
MULVANY—May 11, at Murree, the wife of Captain John Mulvany Indian Medical Service, 6th P I, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

APROPOS of Mr. J. M. Tata's scheme of a Research University, Professor J. G. Jennings, of the Muir College, Allahabad, hits a very serious blot in the Indian University system, and appeals to Mr. Tata to begin at the beginning and lay the foundation of a real University system before lavishing funds on ultra-University teaching. He sets forth his views at length in the pages of the "Indian Review," published in Madras, and they certainly deserve respectful consideration. He freely acknowledges that if the five Indian Universities were sound up to the M. A. degree examinations, the new scheme would be a suitable crown to the edifice. But as the system is inchoate and wofully incomplete, he considers that it would be a waste of funds to seek to engraft on the present system post-graduate study, which the post-graduates are not qualified to enter upon. Indeed Mr. Jennings believes that the attempt would not only be wasteful, but disastrous, for a new institution, especially designated Research University, would tend to stereotype the deficiencies of the existing Universities by the tacit admission that they are not expected to become Universities of Research. But research is the essence of University work; mere examining bodies that do not teach and therefore do not engage in research that they may teach well, are not Universities at all. He therefore urges that while post-graduate study should be provided for under the scheme, that study should be deferred until the basis of the present University system be reformed, and the funds available after accomplishing that necessary preliminary be devoted to the encouragement of research. While it would be lamentable to omit from the completed scheme that part of it which Mr. Tata has so carefully developed and generously endowed, it is argued that effective post-graduate study can be grafted only on a healthy academic system, which it is contended does not yet exist in India. Dr. Fairbairn, during his recent visit to India, pointed to the fundamental difference between our Universities and those in England. In India, the colleges are affiliated to the University; at Home they are incorporated with it. The Indian University has nothing to do with its affiliated colleges except once a year, when it examines their candidates. The colleges have no common bond enabling them to work together for the common good. They are rivals and competitors. They do not co-operate in any way to make the University curriculum effective and successful.

Take the Indian collegiate system and compare its working with that of, say, Oxford. The best college in India, says Professor Jennings, has perhaps ten competent professors to conduct the teaching of two or three hundred students, divided into six years and classes, and engaged in the study of over a dozen different subjects. The weaker colleges have, perhaps, from three to five professors, to conduct the same course of study for classes, the same in number, but smaller in composition, and to represent the University in all things and hold up the University ideals to the college students. In Oxford there are some twenty colleges, the teaching staffs of which aggregate a good deal more than a hundred. The staffs of the different colleges co-operate in an inter-collegiate system. No lecturer is compelled to lecture on four or more subjects in their entirety, to four or more classes in different stages of development. Each lecturer has to deal with a special part of a special subject. He lectures only three times a week for three terms, or twenty-four weeks in the year. During those three terms he may spend two or three hours a day in the special personal teaching of his pupils; the rest of the year he is able to devote exclusively to research in his special study. "The consequence is that in Oxford the men who teach the under-graduates do, for the most part, the research work which Mr. Tata's scheme wishes to encourage, and do it as the natural complement of their compulsory labours as teachers; and of this the natural consequence is that they are specially fitted to be teachers and guides to the young intellect upwards. In addition to these two advantages there is a third which may, perhaps, be put before them both—the tutor's special personal teaching of each single pupil." The professor, who has had seven years of collegiate work in India, holds that special tutorial instruction is even more necessary in this country than in England. The English under-graduate matriculates much later than the Indian, and he has had the advantage of a much superior school education. He might possibly profit by a three or four years' course of lectures without the personal tutorial assistance which, as a matter of course, is never withheld. The Indian student gets no such help, and he has to obtain what benefit he can from the numerous lectures he attends, and only half understands, and from his private industry in which he has no guidance or direction. This is Mr. Jennings's opinion of the system:—"Our University teaching is nine-tenths waste effort, and our under-graduates are practically no better than self-taught, and so necessarily badly taught, and mistaught men. Men of great natural talent alone pass through our system to scholarship." Hence the appeal to Mr. Tata to apply a remedy to this state of things as the first step towards the realisation of his present scheme.

The writer holds that the end in view can only be attained by providing for a University in corporated colleges, teaching classes by a helpful intercollegiate system, supplemented by the teaching of the individual students as practised at Oxford. It is recognised that it would be impossible at once to incorporate, say, in the Bombay University all the affiliated colleges. But many of them could be incorporated for the teaching of all above the Intermediate Examination. The professors of the different colleges could co-operate in a scheme of lecturing which would give each one special subject or part of a subject. A central university building would be necessary, and it is suggested that the Elphinstone College buildings would be an excellent nucleus. The junior classes, which are at present taught there, would have to be accommodated in a modest structure, palatial edifices not being at all necessary. Sufficient boarding-houses should be provided for Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee students, the whole being under strict supervision and control. These three steps, the Professor acknowledges, would cost money and a good deal of money. After them would come the foundation of Tata fellowships, the fellows to be research fellows, or college tutors, and assistant inter-collegiate lecturers. If these were in sufficient numbers, there would be three to six lectures by each professor during the week, instead of as at present nine in the seven days. The number of lectures being reduced, it would be possible for the professors to devote two hours each day to the personal teaching of students. It is obvious that the realisation of this most desirable improvement in the system of higher education depends entirely upon the provision of the necessary funds. Will Mr. Tata consent to apply his munificent gift to the wider purpose indicated by Professor Jennings?

CAPTAIN E. DAWSON, of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, has some severe remarks on the Indian Volunteer Force in the April "Journal of the United Service Institution of India." The article is a continuation of one which appeared in the same Magazine in July last, when Captain Dawson put forward a proposal for the re-organisation of the Indian Volunteers as Militia. Briefly his remarks amount to this; that the Volunteer Corps of this country are costly and inefficient, are badly armed and insufficiently equipped. His observations refer particularly to Infantry. The estimate for the grant to Volunteer Corps for 1899-1900 is in round numbers twenty and a quarter lakhs, a sum, says Captain Dawson, which is sufficient to pay the annual cost of four battalions of British or ten battalions of Native Infantry, and to leave in either case enough over for a couple of batteries of Mountain Artillery. The charges for establishment and capitation grant, which are the two main heads of expenditure on the Indian Volunteers, amount to Rs. 19,27,470, or a cost per head equivalent to £4 8s. 3d. a year. On the other hand, the cost per head of the 263,963 Volunteers of Great Britain for last year was £2 6s. 6d. This difference is striking and becomes all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Home Volunteers have higher standards of efficiency than have those of India. They are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle, while the weapon of the Indian Volunteer is the Martini-Henry, mostly of an old issue and much worn, that has a violence of recoil which necessitates a larger amount of time being given to the instruction of recruits and seriously hinders many men from becoming good shots. The equipment of the English Volunteer Force is fairly complete, or is at any rate such as can be completed, in England, within a few days. Their uniforms also cost more than those of their Indian confreres. In the five Infantry Corps, in which he has served in India, Captain Dawson has not seen a greatcoat, havresack, mess-tin, or even a water-bottle. The supply departments of the Army would, no doubt, be able to furnish these articles in the event of the Volunteers taking the field, but, as he points out, their distribution and issue would require time, which in such an emergency would be very valuable. At present no unit is capable of a day's march from its head-quarters. The cost of establishment charges is unnecessarily increased by the existing distribution of corps which permits fifteen or twenty Volunteers in a small up-country station to be spread between two or even three different corps, each of which sends an instructor to the place for drill and musketry. As to the value obtained for the amount spent on capitation grant the writer observes that low as the standards of efficiency are, there is too much reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the men returned as efficient are not even nominally so. Moreover there were cases in which extra capitation grants had been drawn for "extra efficients" who had not really qualified as "efficients." Captain Dawson is an uncompromising critic, and he tells us that though there are good shots among the Volunteers, it is an error to suppose that the Force as a body is good at shooting. Lord Salisbury thinks that Rifle Clubs are necessary to the defence of England. Captain Dawson while anxious that the good shots should be encouraged says the latter are but seldom "good volunteers." And the average Volunteer is as careless and slovenly about his shooting as about his other work, and is consequently a much worse shot than the average British soldier. The remedy for this is, he considers, to offer more prizes as an inducement for efficiency in marksmanship. The estimate allowed for prizes is at present Rs. 23,000 or about 13 annas per man for the whole Volunteer Force, as compared with Rs. 1-8 per man granted to the Regular Infantry. The Rs. 60,000 spent for camps-of-exercise, could, he states, be more economically spent than upon camps corps by corps, by brigading the volunteers together or better still with Regular Infantry. Some of his observations regarding certain camps-of-exercise are not favourable to their continuance. In one instance the bulk of the men stoutly refused to do any of the camp work, such as tidying up, pitching tents, etc. That the Volunteer Force in its present state does not command public confidence and respect is, Captain Dawson considers, indicated by the gradual reduction of the number of Europeans in the ranks. At the same time he is not anxious to see these men again enrol themselves for the increased efficiency so obtained would but bolster up a system which, he contends, experience has shown to be unsuited to the conditions of life in this country.

OUR Allahabad contemporary's telegram throws much light on the advance in Northern Natal. It appears that General Buller's operations commenced on Thursday afternoon. There were Boers on the Biggarsberg heights and our guns shelled them. They replied and a bloodless duel ensued, the Boers ultimately retiring. Colonel Bethune, who according to Reuter, had advanced from Greytown, joined hands with Lord Dundonald and the two outflanked the Boers' position near Zualinden, which was a naturally strong one. Before Dundee was reached the splendid colliery works had been wrecked and the enemy is now reported to be making for Laing's Nek. Nothing is more probable, that is of course, if the Free Staters still think it worth while making a final stand. The Biggarsberg has been crossed and the original intention of Louis Botha who was in command there, was to oppose the advance there, and then retreating northwards through Newcastle, to avail himself of the lofty hills at Laing's Nek, dividing the Transvaal from Natal, and there offer a vigorous resistance to any attack on the Transvaal by way of Natal. All the way north of Newcastle there stretches a range of almost inaccessible hills, beginning with Schoon Hoogte, passing through Ingogo, Laing's Nek and Majuba. For this contingency doubtless General Buller is very well prepared, the long "stand easy" having given him ample opportunity to contemplate every possibility. The wrecking of the mines is much to be regretted. When President Kruger declared that he meant to stagger humanity it was feared that the destruction of the mines was contemplated. But in an interview with a representative of a New York journal he said "We shall do no harm to property and the mines are as safe as if they were in the hands of the owners." On the same occasion, however, he said he did not intend to ask Mr. McKinley to interfere. Yet the same day that we hear of the destruction of the Dundee coal-mines we learn that the Boer delegates have arrived in New York. It is remarkable that at the end of March news from responsible sources confirmed the report that the Boer officials intended to blow up the works and shafts of the principal mines on the Rand. On the Crown Reef and the Robinson and Langlaagte Estate mines huge charges of exceptionally powerful blasting gelatine, manufactured for the purpose, had been already placed in position with this object. It was added that this course had been taken at the instigation of Mr. Reitz, with the concurrence of Mr. Kruger, but against the wishes of influential burghers. While the threat was openly made, there were grounds for the suspicion that the real motive was to induce foreign investors to bring pressure to bear upon their respective Governments in favour of intervention, and that no such destruction was actually contemplated. The Dundee mines which have just been destroyed furnish the best household and steam-coals in Natal.

ALTHOUGH Bombay Presidency generally is suffering severely from the effects of famine it is gratifying to find that the province of Sind is only lightly afflicted. Evidence of this is forthcoming from a statement issued showing the estimates of areas sown and outturn of crops. The area sown was 2,415,205 acres and crops were reaped on 1,932,406 acres. The chief agricultural seasons in Sind are for kharif and rabi, and although cultivation in Sind is mainly dependent upon the annual river inundation, yet there are tracts, like the desert portion of Thar and Parkar, which are solely dependent upon rainfall. The fall only amounted to 6 cents against 6·37 inches, and a restricted area was only brought under cultivation in Thar and Parkar. There are large tracts of similar land in Karachi and Hyderabad, and last year's rainfall only amounted to 59 and 40 cents against 4·02 and 3·71 inches respectively in the previous year, while naturally the area here cultivated was also restricted. Notwithstanding last year's yield was about 22 3-4 per cent. more than the usual requirements, or nearly three months supplies. In Thar and Parkar where the rainfall was least the surplus was largest, being estimated at 55 per cent. The imports were practically nil, indicating that stocks were sufficient to meet the demand, but the people of the desert are enduring many privations and have lost many head of cattle. The imports of food-grain into Karachi from the Punjab fell from 2,116,000 to 250,000 maunds, but the exportation from that port is nearly double the figures for last year. It is evident that although the outturn of crops in Sind is short and external supplies have practically dwindled to insignificance, the province has been able to support its own population and to materially help the Presidency proper. The condition of the agricultural and labouring classes in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals remains unchanged. The high mortality among cattle continues, about 1,200 deaths being reported, while it may be assumed many others died of which no record is made. In the two former districts cholera has broken out; in the former, thousands of people have fled, and in the latter out of 3,774 cases 2,581 proved fatal. Cholera is abating at Khandesh, but the mortality among agricultural stock in this district is painfully comprehensive. Several relief works in Surat have had to be stopped, owing to people running away on account of cholera among the workers. The summer crops in Ratnagiri are estimated to yield an outturn varying from 6 to 10 annas, and the rabi crops in Kolaba will average over 10 annas. The condition of people and their stock is fair, and Government employ large numbers of hill people for cutting wood and selling grass.

THE Calcutta dak was delivered last night shortly before seven o'clock.

AT their meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee resolved on the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed, that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee what precautions have been taken to detect and prevent the importation of cholera cases into the city.

IT is understood that Major-General Hobday, Commissary General-in-Chief retires next November Colonel Christopher, Commissary General, Punjab, will succeed him.

THE Post Office Department in Canada has lately authorised the opening of a new post-office, which is to be called Buller. Another post-office, previously known as Upper Thorne Centre, is now Ladysmith, the change of name having taken place on the day when the South African Ladysmith was relieved. Another Ladysmith will probably be opened in Western Ontario, and a third in British Columbia.

MESSRS. RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SON, well-known photographers of Bombay, have been appointed photographers in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, carrying syces, saluries, nalbands and veterinary field hospital stores, leaves Bombay for South Africa on Friday.

THE short broad guage line of railway from Peshawar to Jamrud, eleven miles, is being laid as a surface line only, with diversions where bridges are required. The work is not of an urgent order.

A MAN of many names, who was caught in the act of entering the house of Dr. Perera, of Wellawatte, Colombo, at night last month, during the armed burglary season, has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, with five years' police supervision to follow. Other armed burglars are awaiting punishment.

A CEYLON paper understands that about Rs. 4,00,000 have been advanced to the Public Works Department for work to be carried out in connection with the buildings which are being put up for the accommodation of the Boer prisoners. This large sum, it is said, will be refunded to the Colony by the Imperial authorities.

UNCONSCIOUS Humour still lives. Last week (says a correspondent) a friend of mine was sitting in Phœnix Park, when to him appeared a ragged old chap, most gloriously intoxicated. "God save the Queen, Sor!" said he to my friend. "Certainly," was the reply. "God save Queen Victoria!" reiterated the old fellow. "By all means. Send her victorious, happy, and glorious "That's right, Sor I I wish she came to Dublin every year, every month, everh day, Sor! Think of what she's done for the counthry; think of all the good she does to people. Why, look at me; here am I, as drunk as h—ll, and never paid a penny for it!"

ACHILLEION, the beautiful castle which the late Empress Elizabeth built for herself on the heights of Corfu, and which says a Vienna correspondent, is like the realisation of a beautiful dream, has become the property of a company, and will be turned into a gambling resort, after the model of Monte Carlo. The company has obtained a concession from the Greek Government, and all arrangements are being made for opening the palace next autumn. The price paid for the castle, gardens, and park is one million francs. The money spent upon the place by the Empress amounted to seven millions, but the greater part of the works of art, the valuable silver, and the furniture of all but two rooms have been taken to Vienna. Still the price is very low, and shows the owners' wish to get rid of the property. The Empress left Achilleion to her elder daughter, Princess Gisela, of Bavaria.

THE most tangible proof of the late Duke of Argyll's love for the Established Church of Scotland seems to have been overlooked. Not long ago he conveyed to certain trustees the ruins of Iona comprehending the cathedral, the ancient chapel of St. Oran, the nunnery, and the adjoining burying-grounds. The trust deed provides that the estate shall be held by the trustees for the Church of Scotland as at present by law established, and the Duke stipulated, "I declare it to be my wish that the Cathedral shall be re-roofed and restored so as to admit of its being used for public worship, under the direction of the trustees, and the other ruins carefully preserved, but it is my hope and wish that the trustees will and may occasionally allow, as it may be convenient, the members of other Christian Churches to hold services within the cathedral as I have myself allowed during my ownership."

IT is proposed to hold in the Coniston Institute, during the months of July, August, and September, a loan exhibition illustrating the life and work of John Ruskin, comprising (1) Portraits, paintings, engravings, photographs, and busts; (2) views of places connected with his works; (3) drawings by him, original and engraved; (4) manuscripts of his works, letters, &c.; (5) books by him; various editions and rare volumes; (6) pictures and engravings by Turner and other artists illustrating well-known passages of his writings; and (7) relics and "Ruskiniana." The help of several owners and collectors, including Mrs. Arthur Severn, of Brantwood, has been secured, and other loans are probable. The proceeds will be devoted to the Coniston Institute. It is also intended to establish a permanent Ruskin Museum at Coniston, a very considerable amount of valuable material being already promised towards this object.

THE reference, writes a correspondent, to the Duke of Rutland as the doyen of the Queen's ex-Ministers, will recall the circumstance that the Duke entered the House of Commons as Lord John Manners for the first time in 1841 for Newark, the constituency for which Mr. Gladstone was first returned to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone represented Newark from 1832 till 1845. The Duke sat for Newark from 1841 to 1847, and was accordingly for four years Mr Gladstone's colleague in the representation of that constituency. As all matters relating to the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, are of interest, owing to the visit of the Queen, it may be worthy of record to state that the grandfather of the Duke, a statesman of the greatest promise, Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, died when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Viceregal Lodge, in October, 1787. Since the death of the Duke of Rutland only one other Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Bessborough, who died in 1847, has died in the Government of Ireland.

AT a meeting of the Scottish Border Counties Association, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir James Crichton Browne, the chairman, said that General Cronje was of Scottish descent, and had relations now living in a border county. Cronje was the Dutch rendering of the name McCrone-General Cronje's father was born at Ebuchob. cairn, and his mother came from the Haugh-of-Urr, so that he was really a Galloway man, and it was curious to note that the system of warfare which he practised in South Africa, by foray, ambush, surprise, retreat, was exactly that of the raiders. The Galloway men had always been distinguished by their mobility when "lifting" cattle, and this was favoured by the exceptional length of their legs, and by the possession of Galloway nags—mentioned by Shakespeare—the prototypes of Basuto ponies. Sir James did not wish to say anything disrespectful of a fallen foe, but taking a survey of the whole of General Cronje's career he felt bound to add that, notwithstanding his stubborn defence of Paardeberg, Scotsmen did not feel at all proud of him, and would gladly believe that he had only Boer blood in his veins. Historical accuracy, however, made it desirable that the original nest of the cage bird of St. Helena should be known. It should also be known that no universal regret was felt in the district when his father, old McCrone, left Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, to go to America, whence he subsequently migrated to the Cape. There was no presentation of testimonial on his departure, and that in the case of a Border Counties man must be regarded as a significant fact.

THE private view at the New Gallery was anything but a "smart" function. It was very full, very hot, and rather dull. There seems to be a growing preference for nature over art, and people either were not in town or went out of it. Of what used to be "celebrities" the list is a short one. There were few actresses, no Bishops, not ever a Dean, no Cardinals, no Judges, no eminent statesmen. The better known among the crowd included Mr. Henschel, Mr. Pinero, Miss Mabel Terry Lewis, Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. Mr. and Mrs Montague Crackenthorp, Dr. Buzzard, Sir Julius and Lady Raines, Sir Theodore Martin Theresa, Lady Shrewsbury, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Dr. Todhunter, Mr. David Murray, and Mr. Colin Hunter. It was easy to recognise a tall, handsome woman, in a soft black net dress over white, with turquoise blue about the waist, chiffon boa, and rose-coloured sunshade, with whom Mr. Shannon made a leisurely circuit of the rooms, as the sitter for his portrait in the North Gallery. The grave face, blue tunic, and long pigtail of the Chinese Ambassador, moving stealthily on his felt shoes from room to room, gave a note of oddity to the assemblage, reduced almost to commonplace by his Excellency's speaking English with fluency whenever he met a friend. Distinguished Japanese, on the other hand, came in the unpicturesque costume of the Englishman, and enjoyed the surrounding nature and art sadly. As the afternoon drew on dress grew prettier, so many various and well-fitted figures serving to convince the eye of the truth of that old gallant article of belief—the fine proportion of an English girl. Shoulders being once for all freed from the picturesque but artificial expansion of the large sleeves, their relation to nature was again restored. One had the pleasure of seeing the simple shape of real shoulders in walking dress for the first time for many years. But the example of Paris threatens to intervene, as though nature were not to have her proportions in peace for more than one season. Hats were moderate in size and colour, and allowed the pretty faces to be seen—the summer garden of artificial flowers not having come as yet to its overpowering bloom.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

OCCUPATION OF GLENCOE.

THE BIGGARSBERG EVACUATED.

BOERS IN PRECIPITATE FLIGHT.

LONDON, MAY 16.

General Buller, telegraphing from Dundee on the 6th instant, at eight in the morning, says:—"I occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have evacuated the Biggarsberg. The number of Free-staters on the Drakensberg is much reduced. The Boers got off with their ambulances and eleven guns at daybreak of the 15th instant."

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Dundee, reports that the occupation of Dundee was unopposed, the Boers having fled precipitately during the fight. They numbered 4,000 and had 18 guns.

COLLIERIES WRECKED AT DUNDEE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

General Buller, in reporting the details of his advance on the Biggarsberg, says that while he advanced along the Helpmakaar road Colonel Bethune advanced from Greytown and General Hildyard from Elandslaagte, the operations extending from the 11th to the 14th.

The enemy evacuated their strongly fortified positions and made but little resistance.

Lord Dundonald on the 14th, outflanked the main body, 3,000 strong, who were holding a strong position near Zualinden, whereupon the Boers retired.

It is reported that the Boers are going to Laing's Nek.

The collieries at Dundee have been wrecked by the Boers.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

On the 12th inst., the Boers furiously bombarded Mafeking, destroying and afterwards occupying the native quarter.

The British then attacked and surrounded them on Saturday night.

The Boers lost 7 killed and 17 wounded.

Colonel Baden-Powell reported on the 7th instant, that all was going well at Mafeking, that the fever was decreasing and that the garrison was cheerful. He added that the food will last until about 10th June.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

The Boer delegates have arrived at New York.

LATER.

The Boer delegates were received in New York by an enthusiastic crowd.

BRITISH TROOPS AT BEIRA.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Three thousand five hundred British troops have up to now arrived at Beira.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Carson, the new Solicitor-General, has been knighted.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Seymour King yesterday presided at a large meeting of Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India. A committee was appointed to represent their grievances, and Mr. King promised to raise the question during the debate on the Indian Budget.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes:—

Diamond Jubilee	1
Chevening	2
Guid Wife	3

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff arrived at Simla to-day.

KASHMIR PACK PONIES.

The Kashmir Durbar have sanctioned a scheme whereby pack ponies in that State will be made available for purchase by the Government of India in case of need at any time for use on field service.

APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Captain Frazer as officiating Military Secretary, Hyderabad, vice Lushington, on furlough, has been approved by the Government of India.

DEPARTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 16.

Mr. Mansookhram Uttamram, Weaving-Master, Calico Mill, left to-night for the Paris Exhibition. His visit to England and to the Continent is undertaken with a view to further his knowledge in the weaving industry. He is the first youth who has left for this purpose from Ahmedabad. Shet Chimanbhai and numerous friends were present at the station to wish him bon voyage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombasa, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and is expected here on Monday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	4 22-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 15-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

THE COLLISION AT TALATI STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 16.

The result of the enquiry into the collision of the mail and goods train at the Talati station is that the accident was due to the pointsman not setting the points for the main line; and that the station-master, on duty and the guard of the goods train standing at the station, are both in fault for not seeing the points being properly locked.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance this evening was better than on the first evening. The general style of boxing was also better. A large number of byes were got through, which generally were merely sparring matches. The following bouts were brought off:—Private Haslin, West Yorkshires, beat Private Orchard, Wiltshire Regiment; Private Bowyer, Buffs, beat Private Humphries, Lincolns. Bantams.—Private Davey, Royal Fusiliers, beat Bandsman Myers, Cheshires. Catch-weights—Sergeant-Trumpeter Maloy, 20th Hussars, beat Private McQuin, Shropshires, who hurt his arm in the first round. Light-weights—Private Belton, 4th Hussars, beat Driver Carney, Royal Artillery; and Private Regin beat Private Wallace, both Royal Scots. This was a well-contested match. Private Hardman, Buffs, beat Gunner Waghorne, Artillery. Most of the matches were fairly well fought. The performance generally was not so interesting as on the previous night.

TENTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Western India Club tents erected near the race-course were burned down to-day. The origin of the fire is unknown. Dinner was provided last evening there for members attending the boxing competition. Furniture, etc., was destroyed to the value of Rs. 1,000.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Court.

RE RAMJEE JIVRAJ.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged two of his books of account and that he had made over his property to his brother. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel granted the usual interim order.

RE SHALOM H. BENJAMIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAFFER BHIMJEE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE MOHNA NAGPAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months which was granted.

RE BALLAJEE ANANDRAO.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices.

RE MAHOMEDALI ABDUL HOOSEIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for an insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Abdul Cassum Lamtursay and another; Shaik Rahimoo Jaffer; Nana Nayek and another; and Gani Dawood Memon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	3	39
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	23	7	41
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	3	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	33
Total	47	37	212
Total plague deaths to date	74,369	63,501	
Same date last year	37	27	132
Small-pox	2	1	
Cholera	1	3	

BANDORA.

Four cases and three deaths from plague and no attacks and no deaths from bholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 15th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 4th May, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	508	359
Karachi	244	187
District.		
Surat	2	1
Thana	87	78
Ahmednagar	1	1
Kolaba	4	4
Ratnagiri	0	4
Belgaum	18	16
Karachi (excluding City)	5	5
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	25	18
Kolhapur	3	2
Cutch	211	141
Savantvadi	1	0
Janjira	27	22
Savanur	0	1
Aden	79	64
Total	1,252	925
Week ending April 27th	1,534	1,246
Total to date	391,721	307,419

Poona (including Cantonment,) Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach Khandeish Nasik Poona (excluding City) Satara Sholapur, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara Shikarpur Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor were free throughout the week.

THE Government of India has directed that the Madura-Paumban Railway should be aligned along the south bank of the Vaigai River, and the sanction of the Secretary of State to the reduced estimate of Rs. 68,10,575 is awaited. The construction of the Sivagunga branch line has been postponed, pending the orders of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway. As regards the site for the junction of the Sivagunga branch railway with the Madura-Paumban main line, opinion is in favour of Tiru pachitto.

THE Emperor William has taken a personal interest in the details of the revival of Weber's neglected opera, "Oberon," which in the presence of the Kaiser is about to be revived at Wiesbaden. The expenses of this magnificent spectacle, amounting to over £4,000, will come out of the Kaiser's privy purse. Two great scenes, concerning which he has himself offered suggestions, seem to have especially interested the Emperor, namely, the representation of the Palace of the Calipb, Haroun-al-Raschid, where Sir Huon fights for Rezia, and the panorama, painted by a Viennese artist, of the journey of the lovers over the snow-clad Alps to the palace of "Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chappelle." Wober's fairy opera, originally written to Planche's libretto for Covent Garden in 1826, ought in its new and magnificent dress to be again brought into popularity.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PADEREWSKI'S OPERA.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

M. PADEREWSKI has now definitely entitled his new opera "Manru," this, it is understood, being the name of the hero. We are informed by Mr. Hugo Goerlitz, M. Paderewski's manager on tour, that the convivial christening ceremony took place on the great pianist's railway car "Riva," on the journey to Sacramento, and that at the same time M. Paderewski gave Mr. Theodore Thomas permission to perform at the Chicago Symphony Concerts for the first time in public, an orchestral version of the love scene from the second act. The opera, upon which M. Paderewski has been for a long time engaged, was, it may be recollected, to have been produced at Munich last October, but as the rehearsals were delayed, it was withdrawn by the composer. It will probably be performed in some German opera house next winter. The scene is understood to be laid in mediæval times on M. Paderewski's own estate in the Carpathians, the lovers being a Gipsy and a Slav, whose tribes are at feud. This opera is a tragedy.

The "Selection" Day of the Handel Festival, which at one time was the fashionable day of the celebration the wealthy classes being attracted by operatic vocalists and others who sang favourite airs, is this year, likely to be somewhat altered in character. It is proposed to devote a considerable portion of the Thursday, or "Selection," Day, to "Judas Maccabæus," the first part being omitted, and the programme being completed by some secular songs and choruses. This is not, of course, an entirely new idea, for at the first Handel Festival in 1857 "Judas" occupied the middle-day programme, although, at the second festival in 1859, Handel's "Military" oratorio, as Sir Joseph Barnby called it, was dropped in favour of a "Selection." It was last performed under Handel Festival conditions in June, 1892. Its choice will, of course, be quite apropos of the war period, for "Judas," which deals with the rejoicings after the victory over Apollonius and Seron, was written in celebration of Culloden. The portions to be performed at the Crystal Palace include the chorus, "Fallen is the foe," the air, "From Mighty Kings" (for Madame Albani), "How Vain is Man," and "Sound an Alarm" (for Mr. Lloyd), the magnificent chorus, "We never, never, will bow down," the favourite airs, "Wise men flattering," and "So shall the lute," the duet, "O lovely peace," and the immortal "See, the conquering hero comes," which, as everybody knows, was originally written for "Joshua."

When a play has enjoyed so lengthy and prosperous a career as "The Belle of New York" it is proverbially difficult to choose its successor. After much consideration—and, it is reported, more than once changing their minds—the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre fixed upon the piece called "An American Beauty," partly perhaps because it affords a sympathetic role to Miss Edna May, partly, no doubt, because it is by Messrs. Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, the authors of "The Belle of New York." It is, however, not exactly new, as in its original form it was produced some four years ago in New York, when Miss Lilian Russell, who was the leading member at that time of the Casino troupe, before the star of Miss Edna May arose, played the character of the American Beauty. But although the libretto has been revised, and it is said partly re-written, for the London production at the Shaftesbury on Wednesday night, the Americanisms which remain are abundant, and the piece at every moment betrays its transatlantic origin. There is a rich American beauty, without father or mother, whose absurdities are, she says, or, rather sings, "inherited from her aunt." There are other well known characters, such as the American "dude," the dull German, the smart circus proprietor, and other types familiar enough, if not to the British public, at least to leaders of the transatlantic comic papers. There is also the German baron of convention, betrothed to the American beauty, who invariably forgets the day and hour fixed for her wedding, and lastly there is the English earl, who masquerades as a gardener in order that his rank may not be discovered, and that he may win and wed an American heiress for his by no means too obvious merits alone. Every good American girl, as we know, may aspire to the Gilbertian paradise,

And when she grew up she was given in marriage
To a first class earl, who kept his carriage.

But Lord Beverly is so strange a creature that it would be interesting to know the type of the peerage upon which the American librettist based the character. He wears a sort of Khaki suit, and a stern aspect; his chief occupation is orchid growing and open air singing; and although his ideas of life are summed up in the wholesome and comfortable doctrine "There is nothing but joy in the whole wide world when the girl that you love loves you," yet he is bashful when the horse riding and circus loving American heiress is in sight, and betrays a wholly un-British aversion to speaking his mind. His dilatory love-making, or rather the love making which a good, natural and sweet voiced mezzo soprano (somewhat vaguely described as an "Oriental Woman") performs for him, furnishes almost all of that which for want of a better name may be called the plot.

"An American Beauty," in fact, is remarkable for almost everything but as an exercise for the brain. The music, without presenting anything at all original or distinctive, is tuneful and sparkling and bright; the dresses, many of them with hand-painted skirts, are the best that the art, the money, and the good taste of New York can afford—and the test, as American residents are aware, is not a slight one; while the scenes in the Earl's conservatory, and at the fancy dress ball in the circus tent, are very charming, and very gorgeous, often offering some deliciously effective groupings and wonderful combinations of colour. The company includes some old favourities, such as Miss Edna May, the brightest and most captivating of representatives of American Beauty, and Miss Snyder, a very typical American circus girl; together with a crowd of the newest importations among the prettiest actresses on the stage of the New York Casino, the "Gaiety of America." They all appear in the scene of the Circus Ball in the second act, where a clever couple dance an old-fashioned step dance, such as Ritter used to dance here no matter how many years ago; and another couple indulge in an American "Cake Walk." In this scene also Miss Edna May appears on one of the most realistic of stage elephants, so true to lie, in fact, that many of the audience were deceived until the stage beast, which was worked in the usual manner by two boys, began to dance to the music. Of real fun there is at present little, for the inquiry of one of the young ladies, whether "flies are passing the summer on me," is one of those abstruse Americanisms which often pass unnoticed by London audiences. A hearty laugh was, however, deservedly won by a whimsical burlesque of a scene from a comic opera, performed (chorus and all) by Mr. Carle and Miss George; while for the rest, in accordance with custom in this class of piece, the comedians may be trusted to work up the humurous later on. At present "An American Beauty" is chiefly a delight of the eye, one of the costliest and most daintily-mounted of after-dinner entertainments played by some of the prettiest girls on the stage.

It is very pleasant to welcome a new play by an author of such reputation as is enjoyed by Mr. Carton. The piece produced on Thurday night at the Criterion deserves the description embodied in the word "comedy"; for though there were moments in the second act when the spirit of farce poked its head out of three cupboards and there was also a kitchen scene, a little too obvious in humour for comedy, the piece as a whole may be described as a successful and ambitious comedy entirely English in type. From first to last the audience was amused, and the means employed appear simple, and certainly are very skilful and entirely legitimate. The heroine made a mess of her life, or part of it, for her husband, Lord Huntworth, proved to be gambler, drunkard, spendthrift, and brute. At the end of ten years she was forced to leave him, and he then took divorce proceedings, hoping that freedom would enable him to marry a rich widow. The Huntworth divorce was one that called for but did not obtain the intervention of the Queen's Proctor since the husband had not clean hands and the wife was innocent, but she, anxious to get freedom at any cost, made no answer to his trumped-up charges, and so won her liberty. Lady Huntworth—perhaps one may call her Lady Huntworth till the pending appeal in the Cowley case is heard—had no money and no alimony since his lordship was ruined, so she took the situation of cook in the household of the Reverend Audley Pillenger, which consisted of the vicar, his pompous butler, his formidable sister, his pretty niece, his rustic maid-servant Kezieh, and his boisterous old friend Jack Darvaston, late of the Bengal Cavalry; to complete the group there is the Rev. Henry Thoresby, a curate in love with Lucy, the pretty niece. Lady Huntworth frankly accepted all the conditions of her post as cook, but failed to conceal her charms, so the vicar and butler fell victims, which was well enough, and Jack became enslaved, which was very ill, since he happened to be engaged to Lucy. However, Lucy had a clandestine engagement to the curate.

Now Lady Huntworth had rich relations in Australia, who died, leaving her money, and her ex-husband heard of this before she did, and so came in search of her, hoping to marry her again and spend her fortune a second time. After this statement of the facts the reader may be left to draw his own conclusions as to the intrigue based upon them. Mr. Carton, by means of finely-drawn characters, rarely, though perhaps occasionally, extravagant, aided by a fertile wit and assisted by a keen instinct for the stage which but seldom leads him to the stagey, has built up a thoroughly amusing, graceful comedy. Mr. Carton was fortunate enough to find his play acted in a fashion that does justice to the play and credit to the London stage. Probably the part of Lady Huntworth was written for Miss Compton: certainly she acted admirably, and though there was one long speech in the second act in which her technique so far failed her that she was monotonous, her performance may be accepted as a brilliant piece of acting, rich in sense of character, easy and restrained in execution. Perhaps next to her in merit comes Mr. Eric Lewis, with his truly humorous, unforced picture of the amorous vicar; and Miss Fanny Coleman's part as the vicar's sister, a rather shrewish spinster, is not very fully drawn, yet there is enough to enable her to give a definite idea of the individual, and secure applause by her refined acting. One is glad to say that this charming specimen of purely dramatic English art had an enthusiastic reception, and promises to be very successful.

London, it would appear, is again threatened by an invasion of the Gascons. The redoubtable Cyrano has taken possession of the West-end, and at Drury-lane one Adrian de Marsac, a kindred spirit has raised his banner. So far as the latter is concerned the metropolis, however, may slumber in peace. To put the matter bluntly, Marsac, with all his swaggering and fine phrasing, is but a feeble creature who, had he any real sense of humour, would inevitably be impressed by the comical aspect of his own masqueradings. "Marsac of Gascony," the new drama produced at Drury-lane on Saturday night, is in short very poor stuff. The author, Mr. Edward Vroom, "gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Paul Scarron, Theophile Gautier and to the 'Life of Moliere.'" It would be interesting to have the views of Scarron, Gautier, and Moliere in respect of their indebtedness to the author. It may be added that there is another gentleman whose opinions regarding the play might be instructive. This is Watts Phillips, who nearly fifty years ago wrote and produced at the Princess's a "new and original" drama (suggested by a scene in "Beaumont and Fletcher") called "The Huguenot Captain," which has not a little in common with "Marsac of Gascony." That, however, is a point upon which we should be the less disposed to insist had Mr. Vroom used his materials to any good purpose or provided us with a fairly agreeable evening's entertainment. That he has failed to do so puts an end to all further need for discussion. His story is thin, straggling, and developed without art; that it bristles with improbabilities and relies for effect upon devices of the early-part-of-the-century Adelphi school are minor considerations. As it happens, Mr. Arthur Collins has given the picture a frame which only serves to emphasise the inferior quality of the painting. But if the public is content to gaze upon exceedingly picturesque and pretty scenery, let them go to Drury-lane. Of any pretensions to rank as literature, the piece possesses none. "I never pass this dear old hotel but I stop" is precisely the sort of phrase which suggests that had the Duc de Beaufort not been born a French nobleman he might have claimed kinship with Sir Lucius O'Trigger. In fairness it should be admitted that in "Marsac of Gascony" there is a certain amount of clashing of swords, of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes, of villainous plotting and deeds of derring do. But the intrigue never holds the attention of the spectator for an instant, and occasionally only succeeds in arousing hilarity where it is the author's obvious intention to excite sympathetic interest. Of the performance there is scarcely more to be said than of the piece. Mr. Vroom himself appears as the intrepid hero. His acting certainly does not want for energy, but it is energy misapplied. For the rest one can only regret that the talents of an accomplished actress like Miss Eva Moore should be wasted on so thankless a part as the heroine's.

INFRINGEMENT OF BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Muganlal Chunilal was charged with infringing Section 353 of the Municipal Act by building his premises to a height greater than one and half the width of the street, was called on for hearing. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Municipality; while Mr. F. Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the defence. The facts of the case have already been published in these columns.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the question for the court to decide was whether the open space in which the house of the defendant abutted was a street within the meaning of the Municipal Act. He maintained that the Municipality must prove that the public had a right of passage over the open space in question, or it had passed over it, or had access to it uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years. Counsel submitted that the public enjoyed no such right and the place could not consequently be construed as a street. It was alleged by the prosecution that the well near the defendant's house was a public well and had been in existence for over twenty years, and that the public had a right to go along the place to the well to draw water. Counsel argued that it might be that some neighbours used to draw water from the well, but that did not establish any right of the public over the passage. He asked the court to hold that the open space was not a public street within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Crawford argued that he had proved all the elements which went to constitute the "street." The physical conditions of the place were not such as could have prevented the public from using the place. He further said that the accused was warned by the Municipal Inspectors that he was transgressing the rules, but he paid no heed to it.

The magistrate said that the matter was covered by Bye-law 80, which stated:—"A person who shall erect a new building which abuts on a street of less than 50 feet in width . . . . shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, erect such building to a greater height than one and a half times the width between the point at which such building approaches nearest the street and the opposite side of such street." Now there was no contest that the passage which led out from defendant's and other persons houses to the east and north-east was a street, and that defendant's house abutted upon it. The street near the defendant's house was about 18 feet wide. Therefore, without the special permission of the Commissioner, the defendant could not build his house to a greater height than about 27 feet. However, in defiance of the Commissioner's or the Executive Engineer's notice, accused built his house to a height of over 50 feet. He was fined Rs. 50.

THE COLLISION AT AKOLA.

THE DRIVER ACQUITTED.

THE prosecution instituted against the engine-driver of the 55 up-goods from Budnera to Sheagam, on 2nd February last, on charges under the Indian Railway Act, which had been proceeding in the court of the Assistant Commissioner at Akola, has terminated in the acquittal of the driver. The driver was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Khetkar, of Amraoti.

As reported in one of our previous issues, the case arose out of the collision, which took place at the Akola Railway Station, on the night of 2nd February last, when the 55 up-goods came and collided with another goods train, which was standing on the platform line of the Akola Station. It was alleged against the driver, first, that he passed the distant and home signals of the Akola Station, while they were at danger, and, secondly, that he travelled within the facing points at a speed of over ten miles an hour, which was contrary to the rules. Seventeen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and three for the defence. The court gave a long judgment, dealing at length with the evidence recorded, and held that the charges were not proved against the accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was, held yesterday, when there were present:—Messrs Hartley Kennedy, James Macdonald, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. On the motion of Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

A SET-BACK.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman, dated the 5th May, 1900, from Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, architects, on behalf of their client, Mr. Goverdhandas Ranchordas, stating that if their client's house, No. 45, Agiary 2nd Cross Lane, will be set-back as per Standing Committee's resolution it will not improve the locality in any way, as it would cause a niche six feet deep between the two neighbouring houses. Requesting that having regard to the trifling amount of work done at their client's premises, the Standing Committee may be pleased to rescind the abovementioned resolution and postpone the enforcement of the set-back till any of the neighbouring houses is set-back, in which case their client would forego his claim to the compensation of Rs. 640, which is now offered to him for the superstructure.

It was proposed by Dr. N. N. Katrak, and seconded by Mr. S. D. Khote, that the letter in question be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. G. Lund, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, that with reference to their letter Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath be informed that the Standing Committee see no reason to rescind their resolution, dated the 7th June, 1899.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that if they agreed to the proposal of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, there would be no sets-back at all.

On a division, the amendment was carred by a majority of votes.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The Committee recorded without any discussion a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 12th inst., forwarding for information copy of a letter, dated 4th inst., from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division. The latter remarked in his letter, in forwarding the analysis, for the month of April, that there was no change in the general characters of the waters. The albuminoid ammonia was still very high in all the waters. There seemed to be a large amount of diarrhœa in Bombay, which was no doubt in part caused by the excess of albuminoid ammonia in the water.

CHOLERA CASES.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee what precautions have been taken to detect and prevent the importation of cholera cases into the city.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on May 15, says:—On the last two days we had heavy thunderstorms raging here. The thermometer had gone down to 88, owing to the small showers of rain that we had here. Hindu astrologers say that such showers are not unusual during this period of the year, though the real monsoon is expected after a month or so. They consider the fall of rain this month a good sign of the coming monsoon. Last night was a very stormy one and there were vivid flashes of lightning accompanied by thunder.

During the week ending the 10th inst., 846 deaths were registered in the Municipal Office as against 736 recorded during the previous one. Hence there is an increase of 60 deaths this week. It seems that cholera has increased the mortality of the city, the cases amounted to 140, while 64 proved fatal out of these. 347 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. 412 deaths are attributed to fever and 183 to starvation. Most of the famine-stricken people have left the relief works, owing to the severe outbreak of cholera there. Only 78 births were recorded during the last week.

Some time ago the Secretary of the Gujerat Friendly Society convened a meeting of the members for the purpose of rescinding a clause from the Articles of Association, which provided that a member should get double the sum subscribed by him after a period of twenty years. Hot discussions ensued at the time and the meeting dispersed without transacting any business that day. It is said, that, at present, one hundred members of the society have sent a requisition to the Secretary to convene a general meeting of the members in order to consider the said clause and to keep it intact.

Mr. Motilal Jivanlal, LL. B., presented a petition on behalf of a Hindu member of the Gujerat Friendly Society, to the City Magistrate, against the Secretary of the same Society, charging him with cheating in respect of the prospectuses issued by the Society, which suppressed certain clauses which are to be found in the Articles of Association and thereby issuing false prospectuses to mislead the would-be members. The petition was admitted and summons was issued against the secretary to answer to the allegations mentioned in the complaint.

Dr. Clarkeson, the Sanitary Commissioner of Gujerat had been here last week to ascertain the causes which resulted in the outbreak of cholera here. Dr. Dyson, the Assistant Commissioner, was also with him.

The tabut procession passed off very quietly here owing to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Wallinger, the City Police Inspector. One remarkable feature this year was the entire absence of the European element from the city, owing to the virulent attack of cholera and small-pox.

WARFARE UNDER WATER.

SHOULD the grandiose programme recently announced for the reconstruction of the French Navy be carried into effect, there will be, says "Feilden's Magazine," at the end of 1905 some 30 to 40 submergible torpedo-vessels at the command of our neighbours across the Channel. The experiments of the last eight years appear to have resulted in assuring French naval engineers of the utility of this species of weapon, so that it is natural the almost contemptuous indifference which our own experts have displayed towards it should arouse some uncomfortable speculation in the minds of ill-informed people. The British public may rest quite easy. The loudly advertised exploits of the French submarines have been noted by our naval engineers with the utmost tranquillity. A short review of the salient features of the subject will show their composure to be amply justified. As an attacking, or even a defending force the submarine presents almost every drawback. When in action, a submarine might almost be compared to a blinded man wandering about with a quantity of dynamite, which he is quite as likely to bestow upon his friends as his enemies. It is admitted by even its wildest advocates to be useless but for harbour defence, and in that respect the implement is deemed, and rightly so by English naval experts to have a value which is safely negligible. The primary difficulty which assails the submarine—that of finding its way below the water—is complicated by the necessity of balancing and vertical steering. The minutest variation in this respect from a correct course must result in one of two things—the boat will either stick its nose in the ground, or make a sudden emergence into the open air, which latter feat in presence of a blockading squadron would probably be little less disastrous. Even under the most favourable circumstances, such as those of fog or darkness, the accuracy of the submarine's torpedo aim would depend almost altogether on the assumption of the enemy's remaining still to be shot at, since even a small movement after the sighting had been made would be sufficient to cast all the attacker's plans into confusion.

Under these circumstances, it may not be out of place to recall a fact that appears to have momentarily faded from the public recollection. It is this:—The British Government at the present time are in possession of incomparably the most formidable engine for harbour attack and defence that exists in the world. The Brennan torpedo, that marvellous mechanical creation, possesses all the advantages of the war submarine without one of its defects. In its essential features there is no comparison at all. The secrets of the talented Australian are jealously guarded by the Admiralty, and the mechanism of the Brennan torpedo has never been inspected by even any of the foreign Attaches who, a short time since, were accustomed to freely perambulate our Government dockyards. Everyone connected with its manipulation is bound by oath to secrecy. The Brennan dirigible torpedo is operated from shore, or from a point whence its movements can be directed and controlled. During its evolutions, it never emerges from below the surface, its position being indicated merely by a small flag-staff cutting its way hither and thither through the waves. Its speed is far beyond that of the fastest cruiser, and no hostile ship coming within its range possessing the least chance of escape. It has a range adequate to all eventualities, its operation is swift, sure, and deadly. With the consciousness of possessing a monopoly of this instrument, which is probably one of the most formidable war appliances ever evolved, the imperturbability of our naval authorities towards the vaunted submarines can be satisfactorily accounted for.

THE weather in the Western Himalaya region has been disturbed again during the last few days a succession of thunderstorms has occurred at Simla, but without heavy rain. The weather has been abnormally cold for the middle of May.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR GEORGE COTTON.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

YESTERDAY evening, in the Town Hall, a reception and entertainment were given by the leading members of the community of Bombay in honour of Sir George Cotton who is about to return home. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags and foliage, and albeit a large portion of the Assembly Room was taken up by the arrangements incidental to the repair of the organ the hall probably never looked prettier. The arrangements generally reflected considerable credit upon the reception committee, who had Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta at their head with Mr. D. N. Chichgar as their secretary. The company entered the hall through the Darbar Room, which was handsomely arranged, while the staircase leading to it was carpeted with crimson cloth. Flags and pennants effectively decorated the main entrance to the hall which later in the evening was brilliantly illuminated by stands of massed oil butties. There was a large and representative gathering of the influential Native and European communities and Sir George Cotton, on arriving, was cordially greeted.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., in opening the proceedings, said:—

Sir George Cotton, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As the occasion, for which we have called here this afternoon, is patent to you, it would be needlessly taking up your time to dwell on it. I shall, therefore, content myself by simply stating that we are assembled in accordance with a generally-expressed wish that Sir George Cotton should not be allowed to leave these shores without our giving expression to our feelings of esteem and regard for him and of our regret at parting with one who has been with us so long, who has so endeared himself to us, and who has so identified himself with us. It is at all times, ladies and gentlemen, a pleasing task to do honour to those we esteem, and the pleasure manifestly increases when we find, as in the present instance, that the esteem is shared by a very large section of the public, but in proportion as the pleasure increases, so does the diffidences of one who is called upon to be the exponent of these feelings. I am prepared to admit that there are many who by their abilities are far more competent than myself to discharge the duty which has been entrusted to me, but at the same time I will say that I yield to none in my estimation of the friend in whose honour we have met to-day. I shall not dilate on the many and useful services rendered to the city by our distinguished friend, Sir George Cotton, or on the upright and manly conduct which has characterised his course in life, winning for him the respect of all who have come in contact with him. Suffice it to say, that as a man, as a friend, as a citizen, Sir George Cotton has won golden opinions and that fair fame which crowns the worker of good deeds. Were Sir George Cotton not present a good deal more might be said and endorsed by everyone here; as it is, we must be content. And, now Sir George Cotton, before I read the address which is tobe presented to you, let me wish you a long and happy life in your native land and to assure you that in this country in which some of the best years of your life have been spent you will always be remembered with feelings of esteem and affection, and that you are carrying away from it the good wishes of all.

Sir Jamsetjee then read the address as follows:—

To Sir George Cotton, Knight,

Dear Sir,—It is in response to the universal desire of all classes and communities of this city that we have met here to-day, on the eve of your retirement from this country, to express to you our sense of the high value of the public services rendered by you during your long connection with this city, and our regret at your departure.

Amidst the various engagements, incidental to an ever-increasing business, you have never spared yourself, either in time or labour, when the interests of the City called for your services.

There is no department of civic or commercial life of Bombay in which you have not been forward in promoting the well-being of the City. Whether as a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation, as Chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association, as a Trustee and for some years Chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, as a Member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, as a Director and sometime Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, as a Director of many important Joint Stock concerns, you have ever been ready to labour for the progress and material well-being of the City. The cause of charity has materially benefitted by your public-spirited readiness to place yourself in the front of every good work. Your services in connection with the relief of

between this country and England, but two mails a week, and I feel sure that the more we know of each other, the more highly we shall respect and appreciate each other. (Applause.)

Mr. Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, a member of the deputation from Broach, said: At a public meeting held in Broach it was unanimously resolved to adopt an address, which I am presently going to read. I feel very thankful to the reception committee for permitting me to read the address before this large and representative assembly. Sir Jamsetjee had already dwelt upon the good qualities of our distinguished guest, and I will not, therefore, detain you longer, but content myself with reading the address.

He then read the following address :—

Broach, May. 1900.

To Sir George Cotton, Knight, J. P., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the citizens of Broach, and adjoining districts, beg to express our deep regret at your approaching departure from India, and to offer our best wishes in this farewell address.

Thirty years ago we had the pleasure of welcoming you to this station, where your presence and energy were highly successful in assisting to materially develop, not only the cotton industry, but also the public interests and welfare of the city, as evidenced by the permanent roads, bridges and other works of utility, which remain to bear testimony to your kindly efforts for the general good.

Since your departure to Bombay in 1882, we have carefully watched your brilliant career, and noted, with pride, the eminent position you hold in the public esteem, and commercial, philanthropic and municipal circles. The personal honour recently bestowed by her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen-Empress, your nomination to the Bombay Shrievalty, election to President-ship of the Bombay Municipality, Chairmanship of the Mill-Owners' Association, direction of the Bank of Bombay and other leading commercial institutions, command our increased respect, proving that your high capabilities, zeal and energy have been unfailingly exerted towards the welfare of Bombay, as in times past they were directed to the benefit of our own city, Broach.

Your invaluable assistance to the Presidency at large, in the organisations necessitated by famine and plague, services rendered to the mill industry and Government, and many acts of private and public munificence, claim recognition from all classes, for our personal share of which we express our extreme obligations.

By your marriage ties you have doubly endeared yourself to the people of Broach, who, with feelings of grateful affection, still remember their esteemed and popular Collector, Mr. J. G. White, I.C.S., now retired. We request that you will kindly convey to Mr. White and his daughter, Lady Cotton, our humble remembrances.

Whilst wishing you and your family long life, health, happiness and prosperity in your own country, we trust, when opportunity offers, you will continue to exert your influence towards the advancement of India, with the knowledge that your endeavours will ever receive our grateful recognition. (Applause.)

Sir George Cotton, in reply, said: Mr. Adarjee and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much indeed and my friends in Broach for the very kind address that you have presented to me. I had no idea that my old friends could remember me after so many years, because I must confess with very great regret that perhaps I have not been so very mindful of them as I ought to have been. I of course owe a very great deal to Broach. There I received, as it were, my first municipal education, but my Broach friends give me credit for a great deal more than I deserve. I took an interest there in municipal work, because I could not help but follow on the lines of my old friend and partner the late Mr. James Greaves. It was he who did so much for Broach. It was he who was the means of making one of the greatest improvements that Broach has ever seen, I mean the road from the station to the Collector's bungalow. I have, of course, very kindly recollections of Broach and of very dear friends, who I regret to say are no more. I speak of the Rustomjee family who were very kind to me. They are gone; they are not here, and I may say that never in my life have I met men of higher life and of nobler and truer instincts than those dear Parsee friends, whom I always regret and whom I only wish were here to say good-bye to me. I thank you for the reference to Mr. White. Mr. White was a Collector of the old school. I do not wish to say there are none such now in the new school, but I will say that he was one, who had the interest of the people at heart, and who would much rather sacrifice his own interest than that the interest of those who were committed to his charge should suffer in the slightest degree. I thank you for the kindly reference to my wife. I am sure she will be very deeply gratified for the kind way in which you have spoken about her and her father. I thank you again, Mr. Adarjee, and trust you will kindly convey my great thanks to my Broach friends. (Applause.)

The assembly then adjourned for light refreshments and the proceedings shortly some time afterwards terminated.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE third annual general meeting of shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company was held yesterday, at the registered office in Elphinstone Circle. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta presided, and there was a fair attendance of shareholders.

The directors' report, which has already appeared in these columns, was taken as read.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report, said he was sure it would be cordially received. The new assurances amounted to Rs. 8,52,750, and the premium to Rs. 40,093-12. He thought they would agree that the report compared very favourably with their other three years' working. They had had to pay claims in respect of seven deaths during the year, amounting to Rs. 21,000. In one respect that was satisfactory, for it showed the Company was able to pay up claims made upon it. The aggregate expenditure only amounted to Rs. 39,444-15-8, and in regard to that he found that if the same be set against the premium ratio that it came out at 35-1 for the year, That was below the average of the lowest recorded by any other Company. As to the agency extension expense he was able to say that the whole of that amount had been written off. With regard to the fidelity guarantee branch that had also done exceptionally well, bonds aggregating Rs. 1,73,850 had been issued and the business was of a very satisfactory character, and there was no doubt but that it showed signs of increasing in amount. That the report was so satisfactory, the board were sure, was due to the able assistance given by the medical advisers and the general manager, by whose efforts it left nothing to be desired.

It was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Chabildass Lalloobhoy, that the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 28th February last, be adopted. The resolution was passed.

It was proposed by Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy and seconded by Mr. G. C. Pinston that a dividend of 4 per cent per annum, free of income-tax payable on 1st June next, be and is hereby declared for last year on the paid up capital. The resolution was passed.

It was proposed by Dr. Appoo and seconded by Mr. R. C. Daroowalla that Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy and Mr. D. Gostling, who retire in accordance with clause 77 of the Articles of Association be and are hereby re-elected directors. The resolution was agreed to.

It was proposed by Mr. Burjorji Framji and seconded by Mr. Souza that the firm of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri be and are hereby re-elected auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Samaidass Purbhoodass and seconded by Mr. H. De Souza that the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical advisers for their care in the examination of lives during the past year. The resolution was agreed to.

Dr. Childe, in acknowledging the vote of thanks on behalf of the advisers of the Company said that in such a concern, which was yet in its infancy, it was gratifying to find that their efforts had been appreciated.

It was proposed by Mr. A. K. Donald and seconded by Dr. E. F. Underwood that the special thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and the directors for their great attention to the business of the Company during the past year. The resolution was agreed to.

It was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Gostling that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, the office staff, and the agents and representatives of the company for their zeal, attention, and services during the past year. The resolution was passed.

Mr. E. F. Allum, in responding, said it was a pleasure to him to present the balance-sheet which they had considered so satisfactory. Judging by the past there could be no doubt of the position of the Company, and as its objects became more widely known he thought they could look for a larger share of support in the future. The more widely the benefits of life assurance were made known the better would be the position of their Company and its benefits more largely appreciated.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR GEORGE COTTON.

EVERY vernacular journal sings the praises of Sir George Cotton on his retirement. The "Rast Goftar" states: Let us hope the farewell honour, Bombay proposes to do to this, its distinguised citizen, will be worthy alike of the giver and the receiver. Sir George Cotton has, throughout his long sojourn in this country, proved an ideal citizen—an ideal Anglo-Indian citizen. He has, in short, done his duty by the people, as it ought to have been done—manfully, kindly, and genereously. In doing him honour, therefore, on the eve of his retirement, Bombay will be doing but an honour to itself. Sir George has filled a large space in our civic history, and he has filled a still larger place in our affections. It is seldom, now-a-days, that Bombay contemplates the prospect of parting from an Anglo-Indian citizen with such deep and sincere regret as it does, now, when preparing itself to bid farewell to its beloved and honoured citizen, Sir George Cotton.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: Sir George deserves well of the people of Bombay. Though more than once we had the occasion to differ from him, and though our duty obliged us to comment adversely upon some of his actions, that does not prevent us from acknowledging that he has rendered great and meritorious services to the public. In view of the leading part which he played in bringing about an amicable settlement between the Government and the masses during the plague riots in Bombay, and in bringing about a speedy termination of the disastrous strike, as also of the lasting and useful services which he has rendered to the cause of mill industry in the city, the public twill no doubt forget the mistake which he committed. Sir George richly deserves a farewell entertainment at the hands of the people of this city for whose good he has worked so anxiously and laboriously. We trust that the movement will be heartily approved by all classes of the people and that it will meet with well-deserving success.

CHOLERA IN BANDORA.

The "Rast Goftar" has a small bill of indictment against the powers that be in Bandora, and writes: Cholera is doing havoc in the little town of Bandora. Who is responsible for it? To judge from the complaints in the columns of the English dailies the authorities are net a little to blame for the unhappy state of things now obtaining at that little place. Bandra needs better care to be taken of it, both for the sake of its own inhabitants and of Bombay, which pours into it periodically, such a large numbers of its residents. It is time now that the people in the outlying districts of that little town are provided with clean, pure water, at least for drinking purposes. The burial rules, too, would seem to need a careful looking into.

CITY LIFE AND THE FAMINE.

One of the saddest lessons of the famine this year says the "Indian Spectator," is the supineness of city life in regard to it. Our contemporary adds: The great cities of India doubtless given their subscriptions. For very shame they could not help doing that. But beyond that they have done little to mark their sympathy with their fellows in the mofussil. For all the terrible tragedies occurring daily in the districts of Bombay, for instance, there has been no famine at all so far as this city seems to understand. Cholera is adding a new terror to mofussil existence due to bad water and bad food, and equally so to the undisposed of carcases of cattle and, in some cases of their hapless owners. And on the heels of cholera comes in famine fever which will lay low even a larger number of victims, What is Bombay doing to mitigate the awful sufferings of the masses? What is she doing to save them and set them up in the nick of time? This is the time to give them seed, cattle and clothes. Well, the State is busy boiling its cauldron of alchemy, expecting gold to grow out of brass, for the benefit of the starving millions. And Society? Why, Society is busy with her marringe and other entertainments, half the expenses of which might feed thousands of the poor for months.

APPREHENDED RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE IN MANDVI.

The "Indian Spectator" asks!—Do the local authorities realize the significance of the fact that Mandvi Ward in Bombay has been showing an abnormal rate of total mortality of late? Bhuleshwar, the neighbouring ward, with a larger population records a smaller total of deaths than Mandvi. What does this mean? It does not suit us to take an alarmist view of the matter. But we fear the rise in the total mortality of Mandvi, where the plague first started and where every recrudescence of it has since started first, means that while the current epidemic has barely commenced to decline over the town, it has again seized hold of the original offender. In other words, we are hardly out of the grip of one epidemic when we are in for another, probably a more virulent one.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks on this subject: Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia's recent lecture at the J. N. Petit Institute, before a largely attended meeting of European and Native gentlemen under the presidency of Sir George Cotton, on "Commercial Education," touches a question of most vital importance to the country. It goes without saying that if India is to prosper and to successfully compete in the markets of the World, industrial and commercial education must be vigorously pushed on. No doubt the pernicious system of land assessment and the costly administration and military charges are some of the causes of the poverty of India, but one of the most powerful contributory cause is the want of trained commercial and Industrihl enterprise in the country.

OUR WATER-SUPPLY.

Some of the native papers call upon the Municipal authorities to look well to our water supply. Says the "Rast Goftar: "What with plague and other epidemics harrassing us, the necessity has become all the more urgent for looking into the quality of our water-supply and for appealing to the authorities that be to spare no efforts to keep the lakes from which it is obtained as clean as they can. We have had it from the Municipal authorities themselves that thick masses of vegetable matter have been found collected in the Vehar lake, and that the conservancy of the gathering grounds of the lakes must be carefully attended to. Expression has been given to what must be the desire of all Bombay, viz., that not only a guard be put around the lake, but that a responsible officer be put in charge as a security against laxity of supervision.

THE LATE HON. MR. MORIARTY.

Of the late Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, the "Indian Spectator" says: The Government and the people of Bombay lose a servant of exceptional intelligence and honesty of purpose in Mr. A. S. Moriarty, late Legal Remembrancer, whose death took place at Brighton the other day. A man of literary tastes, he had more imagination than average competitionwalla, and, had life been spared to him, would have attained not only promotion but also distinction in the service. The draftsmanship of the Acts of the Bombay Legislature leaves much to be desired, but that is because the average Civilian, even though he may have been called to the bar, has no training in drawing up a Bill. Even in Great Britain, it may be remembered, a Lord Thring is an exception among legal draftsmen.

THE PASTEUR OR KASAULI INSTITUTE.

Referring to the annual grant of Rs. 95,000 made by the Government of India, the "Indian Spectator" writes: A Simla telegram to a contemporary says that the Government of India has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.9,500 for theCentralCommittee of the Pasteur Institute from the 1st April last. We should like to know what this Central Committee is, what funds it has to carry on the Pasteur Institute, by which, we presume, the Kasauli Institute is referred to, who the scientific men in charge of the Institute are, and by whom they are paid. The Government of India, we think, will be doing the right thing by the taxpayer if they published at once a full account of the origin and the objects of the new institute.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks; The Government of India have, at last, sanctioned a grant to the Central Committee of the proposed Pasteur Institute for India. By the bye, do Government propose to only treat hydrophobia patients there, or to manufacture the serum as well? Considering the fact that the serum can be conveniently imported for use into India, and that such a splendid and well-equipped institution as the Tata University will soon be established in the country, there would appear to be little need for making the new establishment a factory for preparing the serum or a research institute.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. G. F. BEVAN, I. M. S.

WE much regret to have to announce the death at Bangalore on Saturday afternoon, from traumatic pneumonia, of Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Bevan, I.M.S. On the 6th March last he met with a carriage accident in Bangalore, but it was thought that he had escaped with a shaking and a few bruises. He was removed to his quarters at the United Service Club and some days afterwards it was reported that he had caught a chill, and pleuro-pneumonia supervened. He was then removed to the house of Colonel Boulderson, 17th M. I., where his condition caused much anxiety, for while one day he seemed to be progressing favourably, the next he appeared to be worse. All last week his condition was most critical. On Saturday morning, after passing a very bad night, he was reported to be sinking rapidly, and it was seen that there was no hope of his recovery. Colonel Bevan, who bore his illness with great fortitude, and seems to have foreseen its fatal termination, was 51 years of age and had 28 years' service, having received his first Commission in March, 1872, and his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in March, 1892. The funeral took place on Saturday evening, the 17th Madras Infantry—of which Colonel Bevan was in medical charge for some time—turning out as strong as possible, under Lieutenant Ottley, to furnish the firing party. The Band of the Regiment played the procession up to All Saints' Church, where the Band of the 25th M. I. joined and relieved it. The coffin, which was covered with wreaths and, crosses, was borne to Ossoor Road Cemetery on a gun carriage of the 25th Battery, R. F. A. All the officers in the garrison attended as well as a large number of civilians and ladies. The Reverend F. W. Heycock, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, read the burial service. Colonel Bevan's death will be deeply regreted in the sporting community of Madras, of which he was a well-known and prominent member for many years, and by society in general. A keen sportsman, in the truest sense of the word, and as straight as a die, he was universally respected, and his cheery presence will be missed at the local Race Meetings, in which he took so great and lasting an interest. While he will be missed socially, his loss will also be felt in the Medical Department, in which he did a lot of good work in a quiet and unostentatious way that was characteristic of him.—*Madras Mail* (May, 14.)

FALSE PROPHET IN VIZAGAPATAM.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

THE following is the "Madras Mail's" story of the riots at Vizagapatam:—A correspondent telegraphs the following extraordinary story of a riot at Pachipenta, in the Vizagapatam District, in connection with the claims of an alleged prophet residing near that place:—"Some weeks since, Mallan Dhora, an ordinary ryot, near Pachipenta, gave out that he was a prophet and that on the site of his house a city, a temple and a tank would appear and that no cultivation was needed. People flocked to him bringing grain to be blessed and also built small huts on the site of the future city. In fact some thousands collected and his fame spread widely. The Police were directed to make enquiries, and a trusted Head Constable, accompanied by a Constable, went to the spot. The prophet's followers directed the Police to take off their shoes and their turbans. The latter they refused to do, on the ground that they were the Sircar's. While discussing, the Head Constable inadvertantly placed his hand on the fence surrounding the prophet's house, and immediately the people set on the two policemen and clubbed them to death. The Senior Assistant Collector and the Assistant Superintendent of Police went to the spot to find the bodies, which were thrown near the village. The people in the village made no demonstration, but on the Sunday before last the Police attempted to arrest the persons who had killed the Head Constable and the Constable, but the people around the prophet assaulted the Police, the latter had to fire in self-defence. They killed 11 and wounded 16. In all 60 persons were arrested, including the culprits and the prophet. They were brought to the District Jail at Vizagapatam. There would have been more bloodshed and trouble had it not been for the prompt action taken by the District Magistrate, who proceeded to the spot in time."

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR 1898.

THE annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Army loses much of its interest and value by reason of its belated appearance. Taking the average strength of the European troops at home and abroad as 202,166 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the returns show a ratio of 931·9 admissions to hospital per 1,000 of strength; on a strength of 203,980, which includes detached men not shown in the returns, the death-rate is 10·32 per 1,000. Among the troops in the United Kingdom the admission and mortality rates were somewhat higher than in 1897, but compare favourably with the average of the previous 10 years. The chief point noted is the increase in enteric fever owing to the Khartoum expedition, 90 cases and 10 deaths having occurred after the arrival home of the troops. In Canada the ratios of sickness were much higher than in 1897; but in the West Indies there was a marked improvement, no cases of yellow fever having been recorded, and venereal affections being much less prevalent. The latter remark applies also to South Africa, where the general ratios of sickness and mortality differed but little from those of the previous year and the average of the previous decade. Enteric fever was very prevalent, assuming epidemic proportions in Natal, where there was also much sickness from dysentery. In China there was a marked decline in malarial fevers. Plague, which was epidemic among the civil population, only caused eight admissions and one death among the troops. The returns for Egypt are complicated by the fact that numerous corps came from other stations for service in the Khartoum expedition, and that many cases of enteric, dysentery, &c., occurred in Lower Egypt among men who had just returned from the Soudan. In India there was a decline in the admission and "constantly sick" rates. The chief causes of sickness were, as usual, malarial fevers and venereal diseases, which together caused 55·4 per cent. of the admissions from all causes. Malarial fevers and enteric fever were more prevalent, but the admission rates for cholera, dysentery, and venereal diseases were less than in 1897, the decline in venereal disease being equal to more than one-fourth of the ratio for the previous year. There were again a few cases of plague in the Bombay Command. Among officers in India there were 38 deaths, the average strength for the year being 1,857, and 126 were invalided. There were 76 cases of enteric fever with 15 deaths, as compared with 64 and 13 in the previous year, and 31 officers were invalided on this account.

COAST DEFENCE.

THE War Office have come to an important decision in determining to purchase 50 acres of ground on the shores of the Firth of Clyde at a cost of 30,000*l*, with the view of constructing a fort with modern guns and barracks for 1,000 men, for this action reflects the view entertained at Pall Mall as to the general strategical advantage of immobile coast defence, as promised in the Queen's Speech in January. There are many able strategists who hold the view very strongly that safety depends solely on an invulnerable sea power; but others are of opinion that some concession should be made in view of the possible occurrence of such panics as were created in the Atlantic freeboard States during the Spanish-American War owing to Cervera's "fleet in being." If the coast-defence scheme suggested by this first instalment is thus intended, no one need object, as the fort may incidentally be useful in stopping such a foraging expedition, by a torpedo or gunboat, as greatly excited the good folks on the Clyde on a bright Sunday morning during the manœuvres some years ago, the lieutenant in charge carrying out his scheme of humiliating the Clyde towns with realistic effects. But it would be idle to assume that because of this fort there should be the slightest relaxation in the direction of insuring our sea power. The expenditure on the fort, too, can be excused on the grounds that the Clyde, although it can never be a base, may prove useful in connection with the repair of our naval ships in time of war. Again, it is our greatest shipbuilding centre; just now eight armoured ships, besides smaller crafts, are being constructed, and the destruction of ships in process of completion or of repair, would tempt the enemies' small craft into the inner waters of the estuary. The point fixed upon for the fort is near where the river widens into the estuary, a little further down than the anchorage opposite Greenock. Tactically a site nearer the sea might have been preferable; but the existing submarine mines are close by the new site, and, moreover, the islands across the Firth form three channels, any one of which might be taken by a small invading ship. The range of the guns to be installed will cover the whole area of the inner part of the estuary to which all three channels give access.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE inter-club golf matches at Westward Ho last week proved a clear case of the unexpected happening. The poor Royal Liverpool Club were very much in the rear, as they lost both matches; but if these two engagements could be taken as any indication of the form of their opponents, the Oxford and Cambridge Society should certainly have beaten North Devon. This, however, is just what did not happen, the Devonians gaining a comparatively easy win by nineteen holes. At the same time it should be mentioned that the southern club had commandeered two or three of the 'Varsities' most prominent members, notably Mr. Bramston; though even this fact is not sufficient to account for the disparity in form. Golf is truly a funny game.

The experience of the Royal Liverpool team against the Society was indeed unhappy; though, to say the least of it, such a result was more than half anticipated, for with so many of their leading players away the Hoylake side did not dare to hope for anything but a crushing defeat at the hands of the wandering players, who, it may truly be said, are collected from all parts of the golfing globe. Certainly the majority of 65 holes in favour of the 'Varsities was very severe, but it had the merit of being uniform in that it was made up of 33 holes in the morning and 32 in the afternoon round. It may be mentioned that the sum total of the Royal Liverpool Club's gains amounted to two holes, Mr. Hilton subscribing one and Mr. Goold another, at the expense of Messrs. H. C. Mis and H. S. Colt. On the other hand, many members of the Society literally slaughtered their opponents, and, what is more, appeared to delight in the fell deed.

In regard to the North Devon game, the Hoylake players can lay the flattering unction to their souls that they not only surprised their opponents, but, in addition, gave them a severe fright, as on the word of an individual who took the trouble to calculate the state of the match, at the conclusion or the fourteenth hole, the match actually stood all level, with the remaining four holes to be played. But these said four holes, sad to say, sufficed to turn the tide in favour of the home side, six holes separating the teams—a result which, if satisfactory to the Devonians was at all events consoling to their opponents after the 65 holes defeat experienced on the previous day.

The great feature of the week's play was undoubtedly the form of the young Oxonian Mr. J. A. T. Bramston. To defeat Mr. Horace Hutchinson by ten holes was a great feat in itself. Of course it was a blustering windy day, and under such conditions a certain element of luck entered into the game. It may have been that this said element had a great deal to do with the exceptionally heavy defeat of the ex-champion; but after events went a long way to emphasise the fact that Mr. Hutchinson would have had to be in his happiest vein to hold the youthful aspirant to fame pitted against him, seeing that such tried exponents of the game as Messrs. Hilton, J. L. Low, and H. C. Ellis had to bite the dust before the Westward Ho prodigy. That of Bramston's was a performance which has probably never been equalled by so young and comparatively inexperienced a player. He certainly had a slight advantage in his intimate knowledge of the greens; but even bargaining for this, to take an aggregate of twenty holes in the course of five rounds from four players of the calibre of Messrs. Hutchinson, Hilton, Low, and Ellis, was a feat which is indicative of the great golfing future which I certainly think he has before him. He is strong in all departments of the game, particularly from the tee, while he has the very useful nack of being able to hold a ball up into the wind—a gift which is not granted to all golfers.

The other member of the victorious Oxford team Mr. H. C. Ellis, fully maintained his reputation. Singularly enough he tied with Mr. Bramston in the competitions for the Kashmir Cup and Easter Gold Medal, but he had to give way to the Westward Ho player in the inter-club match on Thursday.

Another player of the younger generation who performed well during the week was the Hon. Osmonde Scott who, in addition to finishing second in the Kashmir Cup competition, also helped Mr. Hutchinson to secure the "Bogey" foursomes, and had a big hand in the successes of his team in the club matches against the Royal Liverpool Club and Oxford and Cambridge Society, particularly in the former case, when eleven holes was his modest addition to the total of his side.

Mr. Hutchinson, whilst enjoying more than a fair measure of success in the medal competitions during the week, was on the other hand severely handled by the various opponents he was called upon to meet in the various inter-club matches. To begin with Mr. Bramston defeated the veteran by no fewer than ten holes in the first round of the Society and Royal Liverpool match. In the afternoon fate was more kind to Mr. Hutchinson, as only one whole separated him from Mr. H. C. Ellis; but on the succeeding day he lost eleven holes to Mr. Hilton on the two rounds, and had to make a further concession of three to Mr. J. L. Low in the last match of the tour. A loss of 25 holes in five rounds is not quite the form we are apt to associate with the name of Mr. Hutchinson.

The Easter gold medal, played for on Wednesday, provided an excellent finish. Early in the day Messrs. Ellis and Bramston finished in 83, and no one challenged this score until late in the day, when Mr. Hilton, after a very disastrous start, taking 23 to the first four holes pulled himself together, and by the aid of a good finish, dispossessed the two Oxonians from pride of place with a score of 82, thus repeating the success he gained in 1898.

Many stories have emanated from West ward Ho of golf balls being found impaled on the giant rushes which abound around the links. When the tales have been told they have invariably been received with smiles of scepticism; but I can assure those who are still doubtful that these untoward incidents do frequently occur at Westward Ho. Only last week a portion of a rush was brought in with a ball firmly stuck on the point. Seeing is believing, and I saw it myself.

The spring meeting of the Tantallon Club enabled Mr. Robert Maxwell to confirm the form he exhibited in the championship meetings at Muirfield and Prestwick last year. During his comparatively short career Mr. Maxwell has been far from a success in medal play; but on Saturday last, he apparently accomplished a very fine performance with his score of 85, as the remainder of the competitors, including Messrs. Laidlay, Dalziel, and Hunter, took well over 90 apiece.

On the first day of the spring meeting at St. Annes on Saturday the younger golfers were very much to the front, Mr. Norman Macbeth showing a glimpse of his old form, and with a fine score of 76 capturing both scratch and handicap prizes. Following Mr. Macbeth came another rising young player in Mr. Jack Mugliston who was second for the scratch and handicap awards, having behind him Messrs. Hilton, Hutchings, and G. F. Smith. It seems but a short time since Mr. Mugliston was in receipt of a double figure allowance.

The spring meetings are following quickly on one another. On Wednesday and Friday the members of the Royal Liverpool Club will be performing over Hoylake, whilst for the following Wednesday is fixed the annual spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, Mr. Ball, who has not been absent from a spring meeting for many, many years, will sadly be missed, whilst it is unfortunate that Mr. John Graham, jun., will also be amongst the missing owing to an ailment which, whilst not being dangerous, nevertheless necessitates his remaining indoors. Mr. C. E. Dick, however, is once more patronising Hoylake, but on the whole the prospects of the meeting are hardly so suggestive of interesting golf as usual.

Young Tom Williamson is still adding to his reputation, his latest victim being Bernard Sayers, whom he defeated on the latter's home green at North Berwick. The verdict was a narrow one, as only one hole separated the players on the 36 played, but what Sayers does not know about the East Lothian green is not worth knowing and, although he is not quite the same "terror" on the present extended course as he was on the old tricky short course, still intimate local knowledge such as he enjoys must be of certain advantage. The Notts professional deserved every credit for his success. However, he failed to display as good form in a return match, for a purse, the little Scotchman winning somewhat easily.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, April, 27.

A LARGE number of cattle thefts, for which Salem is notorious, have been recently reported. This may be due to some of the poorer Mahomedans celebrating the Mohurrum at the expense of cattle owners. A large number of hide merchants carry on their trade from Salem and the stealing of cattle in order to obtain their hides is, therefore, a paying concern. Some special measures ought to be adopted to put a stop to this form of crime, as it is reported that the cattle lifters frequently flay the cattle alive during the night. A judge who was recently at Salem, and evidently felt more mercy for man than for beast, asserted in public that he believed most of the cases of cattle theft were brought by persons from enmity. The old residents of Salem, and those who are in any way connected with the skin trade, are, however, positive that this is not the case.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at noon, yesterday, in the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool. Mr. Duncan Graham the chairman of the company, presided, and it follows that the meeting, which was a full one, had the benefit of the usual comprehensive and lucid exposition of the affairs of the company to which they look forward on these occasions, and were also informed, as Mr. Graham is so well qualified to inform them, as to the course of insurance business generally. The occasion may be said to have been a unique one in the history of the company for two reasons, first, because the year under review was the first year of the new management, and second, because the results of that year form one of the most brilliant of the many brilliant records of this enterprising company. It was generally recognised that the new manager Mr. F. W. P. Rutter, in assuming the chief control, had a difficult task before him, following, as he did, an exceptionally able predecessor, whose name had for so many years been closely associated with the company in its wonderful record of successful development. How completely and well Mr. Rutter has fulfilled the confident anticipations of his management, to which expression was given at the previous annual meeting of the company may best be realised by a reference to the striking figures which were laid before the shareholders yesterday. In a year which appears to have been an exceptionally unfavourable one for companies generally, the London and Lancashire has been able to produce a result which, in some respects, may be said to excel that of any previous year in the history of the company. It will be remembered that in discussing the prospects of the present year at the annual meeting in April last, the chairman foreshadowed that there might be some difficulty in maintaining during 1899 the premium income of the previous year, consequent upon some reduction of business in one or two quarters which had not proved a source of profit. Not only has this deficiency been made good, however, but there is actually a moderate increase in the premiums over those of 1898. Then, again, in a year when meagre profits in fire business are the rule, and despite the generally adverse results of American business, which forms an important section of the revenue of most British companies, the London and Lancashire has been able to produce the handsome profit of over £90,000 on its underwriting a sure indication that the new business placed upon the books of the company during the past year has been of the highest class. A comparison of the results of 1899 with those of the previous year is very striking, and a fitting subject of congratulation to all concerned. The figures are as follows :—

	1898.	1899.		
Premiums	£338,407	£341,203	Increase	£ 4,711
Losses	493,627	449,751	Decrease	43,876
Expenses	307,852	301,158	Decrease	6,694
Profits	35,016	90,298	Increase	55,282
Interest on Investments	37,529	39,611	Increase	2,082
Reserve Funds	994,730	1,073,580	Increase	78,850

Such results speak for themselves, and form the highest testimony of the ability with which the affairs of the company are conducted. With figures such as these before them, it is perhaps not unreasonable that some shareholders might have looked for an increase on the dividend (handsome as it is) of 24 per cent., which the company has paid during the last two years. As pointed out at the meeting, however, it would be inexpedient in the best interest of the shareholders themselves that the conclusion of a year which has yielded such unfavourable results to fire companies generally should be chosen as the moment at which to give effect to such an increase. It must be borne in mind that the larger the additions to the reserve funds, the greater increase in the interest earning capacity of the company, and it is, of course, to the interest on investments that shareholders must always look for the largest portion of their dividend. The wisdom of the policy of accumulation is therefore obvious, and the fact of this policy having been consistently pursued must give the shareholders the fullest confidence that no matter how severe the periods of stress and storm, which the good ship London and Lancashire, in common with others may, from time to time, have to face, there will be no reasonable possibility of any future diminution in a dividend which has once been decided upon.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.* (April 27).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Æolus, 1,844 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Glenturret, 3,025 tons, Captain R Webster, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Robert Irvine, 2,331 tons, Captain H Holbech, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain H Macdiarmed, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain T P Gruchy, cleared yesterday, for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s s Wagner, 3,203 tons, Captain G Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kilindini, 1st May, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Dragoman, 2,244 tons, Captain C Waters, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Calcutta, 5th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Whyte, Mr Nussor Sullum, Mr Sayed Yusoof Javanee, Sayed Mahomed Sayed Javoo, Mr Jassum Angne, Mr Mahomed Henzas, Mr Sayed Mahomed and wife, Mr Sulleman, Mr Mancekjee, Mr Kalukhan and wife, and 45 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
H M S Pigeon		do Satgi	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3357	Hayward			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318				M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co
Melpomene		Sabbadin			A L S N Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Ras Elba	1769	Kennedy	Havre		A M & Co
Henzada	1341	Hartley			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett			P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Nielson			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Gouchy			M M & Co
Shanden	2466	Jones	London		Corry Bros
Naderi	1169	Hansen	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Natuna	458	Peterson			Volkart Bros
Nevassa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co
Tokio	2481	Jones			M M & Co
Kola	467	Robertson			M M & Co
Dragoman	2244	Peters			M M & Co
Wagner	3205	Gibson			Bombay Co
Henry Bolckow	659	Baker			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Oth

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR WALTER BESANT has now five or six volumes of his great historical survey of London going through the press. It is still difficult to say when a beginning will be made with the publication of the work. Certainly not until it is so well advanced that the various sections can appear at short, regular intervals. Sir Walter Besant fancies that the survey may run to nine volumes, but this also remains to be seen.

Mr. Le Gallienne's volume on Mr. Kipling—"Rudyard Kipling: a Criticism"—will be published by Mr. Lane within the next few days. What does Mr. Le Gallienne say of his "great contemporary"? The following in effect:—"As a writer Mr. Kipling is a delight; as an influence he is a danger. Of course the clock of time is not to be set back by gifts ten times as great as Mr. Kipling's. The great world movement will still go on, moving surely if slowly, and with occasional relapses in the direction which it has always taken, from brute force to spiritual enlargement. But there are influences that speed it along and others that retard it. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kipling's influence should be one of those that retard."

Mr. Elkin Mathews is starting a set of shilling volumes, which may be verse or prose, under the name of the Vigo Cabinet Series. The first number is to consist of poems by Mr. John Huntly Skrine, the Warden of Glenalmond College. It has the title "The Queen's Highway," and consists largely of poems bearing upon the war. One piece, "Kilt or Khaki," refers to the Gordon Highlanders in Natal during the early part of the war, when they stood out for the glory of their tartans. Mr. Skrine has this emphatic chorus on the problem:—

O by kilt of the kilt, by the swinging foot free,
By the twinkle of sporran a dance at the knee,
By the toss of the bonny hill-tartan a-lee
'Tis the Gordons, the Gordons are out.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle's new novel "The Bath Comedy," is to be published by Messrs. Macmilan shortly. It deals with Bath and Bath social life at a period when the forcible abduction of a pretty woman would, at a pinch, have been argued an undeniable compliment. "Life ran like a dance then," say the authors; and again, those old-world days were much younger than ours." The novel endeavours to create to us, of a century later, the whole "butterfly drama" attending the "taking the waters" at Bath. For the rest the story indicates itself in a snatch of verse, Love guides the scene and women guide the plot. The novel appears simultaneously in New York.

Often, when a book is a combination of verses and pictures the former are written to fit the latter. That method, however, finds no part in a publication which Mr. Elkin Mathews is to issue in bi-monthly parts. It is written by Mr. Reginald Hallward, illustrated by him, and printed by him at his private press, Shorne, near Gravesend. In other words, here is a trophy for that interesting and industrious person the collector—something not for everybody. The album of verse and illustration will have the title "Vox Humana," and is to be in two forms. Hand-coloured by the author the series is three guineas; uncoloured it is two guineas.

Shortly there will appear in the Macmillan Highways and Byways Series the book about Normandy which Mr. Percy Dearmer has written and Mr. Pennell has illustrated. France, says Mr. Dearmer, is for the traveller a civilised country as compared with England. Here we have to fight for our luggage on the platform at the journey's end; there we hand up a ticket to the hall porter, and it appears. Mr. Dearmer goes on to remark that in England we have to pay exorbitant charges for the carriage of a bicycle. In France it costs only a penny (for registration) from one end of France to the other.

The work "Turner and Ruskin," which Mr. Frederick Wedmore is editing for Mr. George Allen, may be looked for in the autumn. At the earliest, we shall not get the official biography of Ruskin for a year later, and perhaps not then. Mr. Allen has long contemplated a work which should combine Ruskin's best elucidatory and descriptive criticism of Turner with reproductions of the finest works of the artist. His hope is that this publication, taking it as a whole, will constitute the best record of the artistic achievement of Turner and the most comprehensive and appropriate selection from all that has been said about him by his most gifted exponent. There will be two volumes.

The library of the late Mr. William Simpson, the well-known war artist, is now being dispersed by one of our large booksellers. Simpson, who died last August, was a great lover of books, and his collection of them is thoroughly valuable. A large proportion of the volumes are presentation copies, containing autograph letters from their authors. A second edition of FitzGerald's Omar Khayyam, the title-page missing, is offered at £6 10s. It contains, among other little trophies, a letter from Mr. Quaritch and a menu of a dinner held in 1882, of which there is the note by Simpson, "At this dinner the Omar Khayyam Club was formed. Some of his books Mr. Simpson brought home from the most remote parts of the globe.

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes an essay by way of introduction to an edition of William Penn's Fruits of Solitude, which Mr. Freemantle has just published. Mr. Gosse had some difficulty in securing a copy of the work on which to found his essay, so completely had it gone out. Yet it was once, and for a long time continued to be, among the most popular of books. During the eighteenth century it was seldom out of print, and even in the nineteenth century it was printed several times. Then it seems to have, as Mr. Gosse remarks, been gathered to the storehouse of oblivion, when an enchanter came and wakened the dead thing. That was Robert Louis Stevenson, who met with Penn's volume at San Francisco at a critical period in his own career.

Max O'Rell's novel, Woman and Artist, will be published shortly by Messrs. Warne. Mr. James Lane Allen's new novel is to be called "The Increasing Purpose," not "The Hempbreaker as was at first intended. It will be published early next month by Messrs. Macmillan. Allan McAulay, whose novel about Burns is attracting attention, has another story ready. It will not, however, be published for some time. One of this writer's first literary efforts appeared in Mr. Fisher Unwin's Pseudonym Series. Messrs. Chatto have arranged to publish the English translation of Zola's novel Fecondite. It is appearing simultaneously in America. A war story which Messrs. Chatto are publishing has the title A Gentleman in Khaki. It is by Mr. John Oakley. Mr. Henry Harland's novel The Cardinal's Snuffbox will be published by Mr. Lane.

Mr. Jerome's book "Three Men on the Bummel" is to be published by Mr. Arrowsmith on Tuesday. It may fairly be described as beric-a-brac since it is scarcely fiction and certainly not serious prose. The Economics of Distribution is a book by Mr. J. A. Hobson which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. It endeavours to construct an intelligible self-consistent theory of distribution. Messrs. Chapman are to publish a three-and-sixpenny volume on The Siege of Ladysmith, the writer being Mr. P. C. McHugh, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. McHugh was with Sir George White's army all through the campaign. Messrs. Kegan Paul are publishing a volume of addresses delivered to the Roman Catholic students of Oxford by Father Raphael Moss, Dominican preacher Their subject is faith. Messrs. Blackwood will publish Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Boyd's volume Our Stolen Summer. It is an account by pen and picture of their recent tour round the world. For one thing, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd witnessed the bombardment of the insurgent Samoans by American and British warships.

What kind of people come here? asked Mr. George Moore. The scene was an inn by the river, and the question was put to the landlady. Literary gentlemen come here very often, sir; we had Mr. Andrew Lang staying here. "Oh, really; does he fish?" put in Mr. Moore. "Yes, sir; he fishes beautifully," Really; does he catch much?" "No, sir, he never catches anything; but he fishes beautifully. Mr. George Moore tells this story himself, so its accuracy must not be doubted. Still Mr. Andrew Lang is altogether too serious and important a person to be treated thus lightly. One of the most prominent critics of the day, ever ready to express his inky opinion about everything and anything, Mr. Lang stands as an excellent example of the hard-working litterateur—we have no English equivalent. One moment he is praising or damning a book; at another he is deep in the bottomless well of psychical research; and he has even dared to write an article on the American language. . . . So catholic are his literary tastes that he has produced fairy books in various colours, and he has written verse, while his "Daily News" leaders are quite famous. In appearance Mr. Lang is distinctly bookish. He has a tell-tale stoop, and his forehead would delight, a phrenologist, but his whiskers are rather legal.

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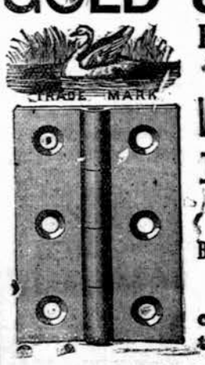

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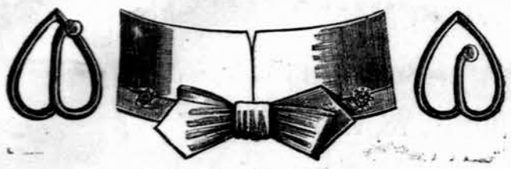

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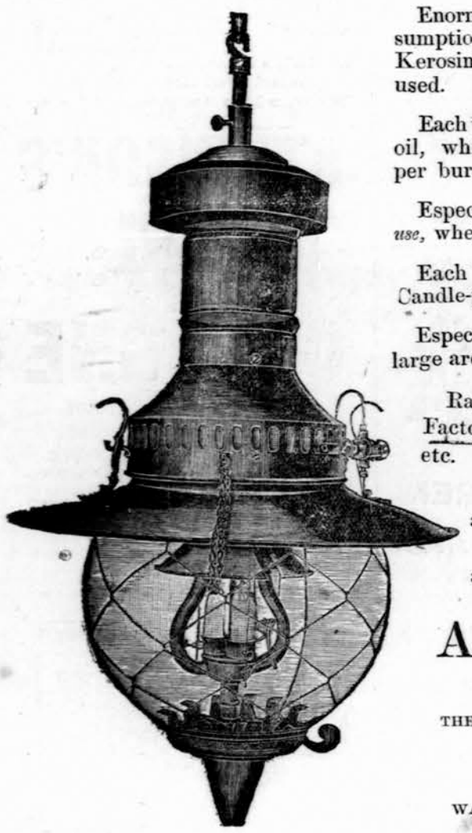

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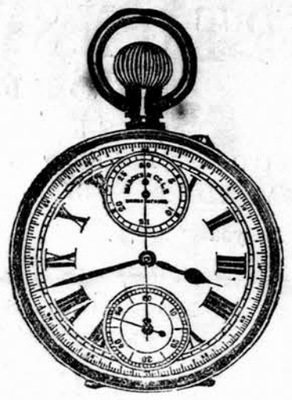

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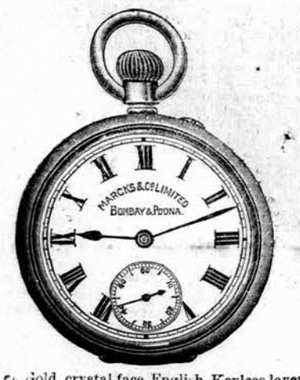

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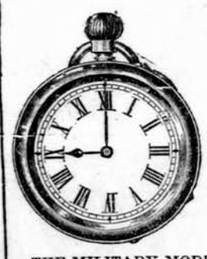

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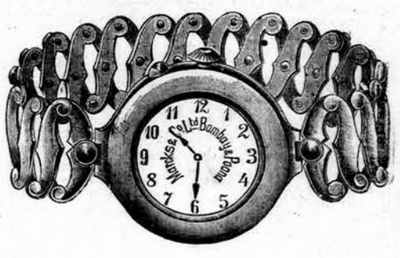

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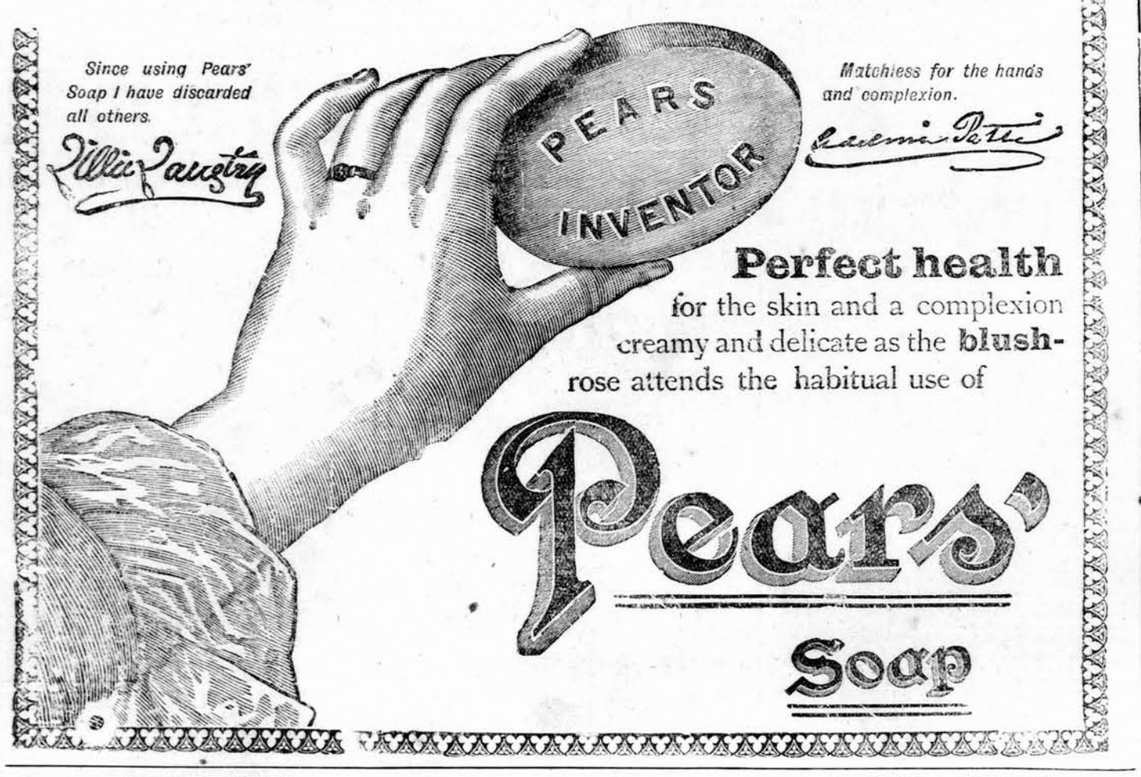
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